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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE BASIS OF AN AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA

AS one attempts to follow the various *communiques* with which foreigners and natives are impartially favored by Marshals Chi and Lu, and reads the comments which occur daily in the native and foreign press he naturally asks himself what is to come of it all. For a month the war has been going on and, despite the report that Marshal Chi more than a week ago measured off the number of days on one hand which it would take him to conquer Marshal Lu, and in spite of numerous reports of advances, retreats, and sidesteppings going on in the North, little of significance seems to have resulted. On every hand criticism of China, and of the foreign powers, is rife—criticism which is not limited to the people of any one country or race. Armchair criticism is notoriously easy and *ex post facto* judgements, it is noticeable, are generally more nearly correct than prophecy. Everyone says "SOMETHING ***MUST*** BE DONE"—but no one seems able to say exactly what. This being so we may perhaps be pardoned for setting down a few statements which have to do with and may throw some light on the case

WRITING shortly after the close of the Washington Conference in 1922 Professor Willoughby of Johns Hopkins in his *China at the Conference* wrote: "What the future is to bring forth will depend in large measure upon the answer it gives to the question stated in the preceding paragraph (viz. "Has a fundamental change of policy on the part of the Powers been effected?"). If we resolve this question into its chief parts they will be found to be the following: (1) the extent to which Japan, in reversal of its former policies, will be guided and controlled by a strict regard for the spirit as well as for the letter of its international engagements, and will sincerely seek, or, at least avoid the placing of obstacles in the way of, the welfare of its great neighbors, China and Russia; (2) the extent to which Great Britain and the United States will cooperate in the Far East; and (3) the extent to which China herself will exhibit a power to make use of the opportunity that the Powers have agreed to give her to establish and maintain for herself a strong central administration and to create efficiently operated public administrative services." As regards the first and third hypotheses they are fairly simple of solution. Japan has, so far as one can see, acted on the whole in fairly good faith since the close of the Conference. Her position in Manchuria has not to be sure been noticeably weakened, but undoubtedly she did withdraw from Shantung; and her postoffices in China, like those of the other powers, have been closed. China certainly has not exhibited any "power to make use of the opportunity" which was offered at Wash-

ington to "maintain for herself a strong central government and to create efficiently operated public administrative services." Marshal Chang and Wu each claim, however, to have the above mentioned objects in view.

BUT what is to be said of the second of Dr. Willoughby's points? Have Great Britain and the United States been co-operating and are they planning to continue co-operation in the Far East in the future? On these points some doubt may be expressed for although at the Washington Conference it was clear that there was hearty co-operation between the American and British governments their policies in the East have not at all times been the same in the past, and now, with recognition to Russia extended by Mr. MacDonald's Labor government it is quite possible that a reflex of this will be observed in the East. Nevertheless Japanese newspapers have been recently discussing hypothetical plans on the part of England and the United States for joint intervention in China. The *Kokumin*, the *Yorodzu*, the *Chugai Shogya*, and the *Yamato* have all been discussing these supposed plans with noticeable warmth and fervor. The *Yorodzu* refers to articles in the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily Chronicle* and other English journals urging the need for the control of Chinese railways. America is accused of attempting to turn the present confusion throughout the country to her own advantage, and is accused of smuggling arms to aid Marshal Wu in contravention of the agreement of the powers. General Wu is accused of being under obligations to the United States; it is declared by the *Yorodzu* that in case of his plans for unification being carried out a special relationship will spring up between him and the United States. The *Yamato* waxes wrathful at the suggestion of intervention and would have Japan show now that she is "the leader of the Far East" and and that any policy which her government does not support is a *farce!* Both the *Kokumin* and the *Yorodzu* seen strongly of the opinion that Japan's position and influence demand her breaking away from co-operation with England and the United States. They assume apparently that co-operation means necessarily that their government must merely follow—an assumption that strikes one as unfair in judging the actions of the imperial government in the past. And so the *Kokumin* argues that the powers stand at a parting of the ways inasmuch as they are faced by the necessity of choosing between intervention and non-intervention. Mention is made here of the reports from the Japanese press not because we believe that intervention should take place—which we don't—nor because we believe that there is any likelihood of America's joining with England in intervention even should the latter country desire it. It is extremely unlikely that either of these nations wishes intervention. Certainly we ourselves believe that nothing sould be more undesirable than intervention on the part of any one or all three of the powers mentioned—unless some entirely unforeseen and unexpected event of a dangerously anti-foreign nature should occur entailing the necessity of force in order to protect foreign life and property. One cannot, however, deny the wisdom and indeed the absolute necessity of protecting legitimate foreign interests in China. There can be no doubt that the numerous bandit attacks on foreign persons and property which have occurred in such numbers during the past two years are to be traced directly and almost solely to an idea which from of old has been current in the East, namely, that weakness and cowardice alone explain a lack of protection to the nationals of a foreign country by their government. Nevertheless only actual need should move the powers from their present apparent determination not to intervene in a struggle of an almost purely domestic nature. Without some such cause as that hypothecated above intervention could result only in uniting the Chinese people in a justifiable hatred of the interfering foreign governments.

THAT Marshal Chang of Mukden does not take any stock in the rumors which have stimulated the Japanese editors to irritation is shown by an interview which he gave recently to representatives of the *United Press* and the Chicago *Tribune*. He remarked in part: "Every Manchurian soldier and dollar that is available will be thrown into this struggle to prevent the complete disintegration of China which, I believe, is inevitable unless efficient government is immediately established. This war has been forced on me by the Peking government... *It is not the foreigner who has brought China to her present plight and those who are continually talking this nonsense know it... China's own high brigands have brought her to this state* (our italics). No foreign Power nor group of foreign nationals is running Manchuria nor endangering Manchuria's rights... I don't believe it," Chang answered when told of rumors current in Japan and Manchuria that Americans have been supporting Marshal Wu. "I am confident that the American government is neutral though it undoubtedly desires to see China settled and contented so that Americans can do business." And he added that the reports that America is helping Wu were parallel with those that Japan is helping him. The chief leaders on both sides and on all fronts in the present struggle have promised that foreign lives and property shall not be injured; hence it is unlikely that intervention will become necessary even though the strife in the interior may conceivably render necessary the temporary removal of foreigners from the interior to the Treaty Ports.

APPROACHING now the more positive aspects of the question of American policy in China during the past and for the future: interesting and possibly significant reports have recently been received from the United States of plans at Washington for a new American policy in the Far East. The return to the United States during the summer of Minister Schurman on a vacation has led naturally to the expectation that a complete and exhaustive report on conditions in China and the Far East generally will be made to the home government. En route home Minister Schurman on several occasions discussed both in China and Japan the Chinese situation with commendable frankness. The recognition of the Russian government by Peking with the subsequent appearance of an Ambassador from the Soviet has broken at least temporarily the single-faced co-operative policy which has, with occasional exceptions, been pursued in China by the powers since 1860. In the past the foreign diplomats have framed their correspondence with the Waichiaopu in co-operation which allowed the presentation of a united front on any question. The latest notable example of this was in the demands upon the Chinese government by the diplomats following the Lincheng bandit affair. The elevation by Russia of its representative to the status of ambassador has complicated the situation no little. M. Karakhan representing a government not recognized by some

Making China Sit Up

The above cartoon which appeared originally in the *Rul*, a publication in Berlin, is reproduced herewith from the *Daily Colonial* of Victoria, British Columbia. The inscription under the cartoon read as follows:

Soviet Envoy (to China): "We demand that you no longer look at us with a squint!"

of the Protocol Powers of 1901 by reason of his rank would, under the old system, become the Dean of the diplomatic corps. Such a state of affairs can scarcely be contemplated with equanimity. Moreover recognition of Russia seems to have put new stiffness into Peking's spinal column, and its answer to Secretary Hughes' note on the subject of America's claim on the Chinese Eastern Railway has given food for thought.

AMERICA is not alone in taking notice of the state of affairs in Peking. *Reuters* under date of September 26, reports the remarks of the London *Times* on the situation. This influential journal considers that it is "unfortunate that it seemed necessary to maintain the diplomatic fiction that the provisional government in Peking is the government of China. Inert submission to this conventional view is the weakest form of diplomacy and a fresh initiative is necessary. Britain's best opportunity at the present moment lies in a non-political appeal to the new spirit in China, which is expanding independently of and despite the cruel party war. Wise co-operation with the Chinese educational movement, such as the proper use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, would be the most suitable aim for the best British effort." It is quite possible that the interest being shown in both America and England forecastes a continuation or a renewal of an understanding between the governments of the two countries in their relations with China and the Far East. Such a development, it seems to us, is highly desirable. The Open Door in China and the territorial and sovereign integrity of this great country are of the utmost importance to both America and Great Britain. As previously suggested there is no reason why Japan should not co-operate in a constructive policy toward China. The fact that Japan can not and must not be granted any "special rights" in China should not hinder her co-operation nor should this be taken to mean that Japan is "following the lead" entirely of the Western countries: *co-operation implies equality* and equality has always played a prominent part in the Far Eastern situation.

IN showing a desire to co-operate and a willingness to co-operate with both England and Japan the United States government should exert extreme caution to prevent the use of any American resources by any power for the furtherance of policies which may be contrary to the legitimate interest of the United States. A few years ago there was considerable discussion of a proposal of an ironically amusing suggesting that America should supply the gold to Japan for the exploitation of China and its dependencies while Japan would supply the necessary brain power. This "poor but brainy" suggestion was soon laughed out of court and, as a theory, has been no more discussed. During the past year and a half, however, the bankers of the United States have loaned to Japan something like gold $212,000,000, a great part of which has gone into the development of Manchuria. Such heavy loans even though privately made by American bankers can not fail to have an effect on American policy in the East especially in respect to Japan's enterprises in Manchuria.

IN considering a possible change in his policy toward China Secretary Hughes will, we may be sure, take fully into consideration the very real and widespread progress which is being made socially and economically in a great part of the country despite the political and military confusion. Conditions in Europe have, as every one knows, been far from perfect during the past ten years; these have had a tremendous influence upon China and the whole of the Far East. But no one has given up hope of Europe and there is certainly no more reason to be pessimistic over the future of China. China is eternal: while nations have risen and fallen China has remained. America's policy toward China must, if it is to have any meaning and effect be based not merely on the present exigencies of the Eastern situation but on principles which last from one administration to another and from age to age. British policy has in the past more nearly measured up to this standard than has American. Euclid some thousands of years ago sagely observed that there is no royal road to learning. Likewise, it may be added, there is no short-cut to a solution of China's problems. Upon the conclusion of the present ephemeral struggle the United States with China's consent might well call another conference to deal exclusively with China and the problems of which she is the real center. It is Japan which is on the periphery of the Far Eastern situation—not China, and an international conference called to discuss China's problems exclusively would find it had enough to keep it busy for some little time. China has too long been considered the "backyard" of European and American politics, and Americans have too long looked at the China problem and handled it as if it were an issue of domestic instead of foreign politics. A domestic policy may change like a weathercock but not so with a foreign policy. If Dawes was able to begin to bring order out of chaos in the financial tangle of Europe may he or some other American, not be able to do the same for China's problems of a similar nature which, while equally important, are scarcely as complicated? Peking is America's most important diplomatic post,

and must continue so to be for several decades. Accordingly the diplomatic and consular service in the Far East should be maintained at a point of highest efficiency. This can be done only by keeping it in constant touch with the State Department at Washington. It is devoutly to be hoped that no such condition may ever again arise as that which confronted the late Minister Reinsch at the time of the signing of the lamented Lansing-Ishii Agreement. Not only should the best trained and most experienced diplomats be sent to China but they must keep in close touch with Washington and that capital must, if its influence in the East is to count, pay as much attention to reports from the East as it does to reports from Latin America and Europe. The details of an American policy we naturally cannot presume to suggest but the action in essence upon the suggestions and principles mentioned above must, it seems to us, be established unless Washington wishes to pull America out of the East in which it has been an important factor for a century and a quarter.

COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR U.S. BOXER INDEMNITY FUND

THE UNITED STATES has acted promptly in the remission of the six million dollar Boxer Indemnity balance to China. On May 7 last, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the resolution for its return, a week later the Senate approved it, and President Coolidge's signature was affixed on May 23. During the summer, Dr. Paul Monroe, formerly head of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and now director of the International Institute of Education, came to China as unofficial expert advisor to both the United States and China to make arrangements for turning over the fund. After discussion with officials and educational leaders in China, the fruit of Dr. Monroe's mission appeared in a mandate of President Tsao Kun on September 17 appointing a Sino-American Joint Commission for the Administration of the American Returned Boxer Indemnity; so that within four months the remission was executed—quick time for governmental action and evidence of the spirit in which America acted. On the commission are nine Chinese and five Americans, and in their hands now rests entirely the use to which the fund is to be put, without interference from either the government of China or of the United States. The commission, which will hold its first meeting next May, is composed of Dr. W. W. Yen, premier of China; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, prominent banker and former head of Tsing Hua College; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president, Southeastern University; Dr. Po-ling Chang, president, Nankai University, Tientsin; Dr. Mo Lin Chiang, vice-chancellor, National University, Peking; Dr. Fan Yuan-lien, head of the National Normal University, Peking, former cabinet minister; and Dr. Huan Yen-pen of Shanghai, head of Kiangsu Educational Association. The American members of the Commission are: Dr. Paul Monroe; Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University; Roger Green, secretary of the China Medical Board; C. R. Bennett, president of the International Banking Corporation in Peking; and John E. Baker, technical expert in the Ministry of Communications. None of these men are ex-officio. The board is self-perpetuating and at the third annual meeting the members will draw lots to see which three shall serve for one year longer, and so on until all have finished this extra term. After that, the members will be elected by the board for a period of five years. The board will have two treasurers, one Chinese and one American.

THE UNITED STATES in returning the Indemnity to China attached no strings to its expenditure. Suggestion was made in the preamble to the resolution that the fund be devoted to educational or cultural purposes, but this use was not prescribed. In the presidential mandate, however, China itself decided that the money should not be used for railways, flood conservation or any of the various ends which have been suggested in the past months, but should be devoted purely to educational or cultural purposes. Dr. Paul Monroe, prior to leaving China toward the end of September for the Philippines and America for a three months' trip before he returns to China to make further investigations into China's educational problems, gave for publication his conclusions to date regarding the use to which the Boxer Indemnity should be put. While his opinions may be entirely disregarded by the other eight members of the commission or greatly modified, still Dr. Monroe's eminence as an educator gives great likelihood of his plans not only being heard but adopted. At any rate they are most interesting of themselves. Dr. Monroe believes the Boxer fund should be used to meet the immediate rather than future hypothetical needs of the people of China. He advocates the application of present knowledge to the people's agricultural, health and industrial needs. To accomplish this he would establish model experimental work in village education in its broadest sense, not simply book learning, to help the Chinese country people who compose some 90 per cent of China's population.

FURTHER, science, says Dr. Monroe, is the key subject of modern education; so he would improve the standard of teaching science in the middle schools. To accomplish this, the teaching of science in normal schools and colleges will have to be strengthened in order to provide competent teachers for the middle schools. He recommends a system of scholarships which would make it possible for scientifically inclined Chinese throughout China to receive special training. Dr. Monroe states that improvement in science teaching will react directly for the improvement of the teaching of all subjects. In connection with the development of scientific education, Dr. Monroe points out that China will never be free to develop its own resources until there are capable Chinese railway and mining engineers. The use of foreign experts together with investment of foreign capital places the balance of control in foreign hands, whereas foreign capital employed under the direction of purely Chinese staffs would reserve real control of enterprises so constituted to Chinese. Dr. Monroe hopes to see the Sino-American Boxer Commission operate so efficiently that it will attract contributions from Chinese and other sources, thus building up a permanent educational fund which may be employed without interference from political or any other agencies. To conserve the Boxer Fund, Dr. Monroe thinks that much of it might be put into various work on condition that districts to be benefitted contribute a similar amount to the same end. Turning to uses to which the Boxer fund should not be put, he summed them up as follows: It should not be used to relieve the government of its educational obligations, which would be tantamount to investing the money in railways, military undertakings or the like. It should not be expended on educational work which

will subsequently have to be abandoned for lack of funds with which to continue. Again, the money should not be employed in the creation of institutions which will compete with schools already in existence. And finally, Dr. Monroe would not put the money into school buildings, feeling that it is not buildings which are chiefly lacking but rather efficiency in teaching.

SUCH ARE IN GENERAL the opinions formed by one of America's greatest educators as to the best methods for helping China with the six million dollar American Boxer Indemnity fund. It is but natural that universal agreement with his ideas will not be met; in fact, hardly has Dr. Monroe made public his conclusions when a prominent foreign educator with years of experience in China severely criticises his ideas through the press. "Are the Americans crazy?" wrote this critic, referring to the plan advocated by Dr. Monroe, He believes that the appointment of nine Chinese members on the commission and but five Americans is going to mean misuse of the funds. Claiming that nepotism is an irradicable element of Chinese administration Dr. Monroe's critic sees the fund dissipated in "squeeze" and the employment of relatives down through all the undertakings of the commission. He would either have had the United States give the fund outright to China without any representation on the commission which is to plan and supervise its expenditure, or he would have had the fund adequately controlled by Americans. With regard Dr. Monroe's ideas, this critic differs in the employment of the fund for the establishment of institutions in competition with existing schools. He cites the foundation of the Lincoln School in New York by the Rockefeller Foundation, which supports the International Institute of Education which Dr. Monroe now heads. This school is for elementary and secondary education, and is an experiment which it is hoped will serve as a model for schools not only in America but the world over. The critic believes that model schools should be established in China which would be examples to the schools of China, which would turn out text books and teachers' manuals which would serve as standards throughout the country, and which would serve as training schools for teachers who would carry the improved methods to every part of the republic. The Chinese would then be left to decide whether they wish to adopt the standards shown them or not. In the model village schools suggested by Dr. Monroe, the critic sees some hope; but as to scientific training, he feels that Chinese engineers now exceed the demand, many foreign trained Chinese now going begging for work in their line. He believes that scientific training without psychological, social and ethical training will leave China entirely unprepared for the industrial changes which must follow the development and application of scientific education. In conclusion, Dr. Monroe's critic favors a model school ranging from elementary grades to the highest departments of advanced university training which would serve as an example to the whole country.

THERE IS BOUND to be much discussion of the employment of the American Boxer Indemnity fund for the next year and even years to come, just as Tsing Hua college and the returned student have proved a fertile inspiration for constructive and destructive criticism in the years past. It is encouraging that there should be enough interest in the expenditure of the fund to call forth suggestions, and from the mass of views presented, unquestionably many ideas will be embodied in the ultimate plans on which the commission decides.

Is Mongolia Following Manchuria?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

WHEN Marshal Wu Pei-Fu came up to Peking about the middle of September to assume supreme command of the punitive expedition against Chang Tso-Lin, the rebellious warlord of Manchuria, he told newspaper correspondents the Chekiang-Kiangsu warfare would be over in ten days and that the Three Eastern provinces would be conquered within two months. At the end of September Marshal Wu again discussed the situation, at which time he said the war before Shanghai would be over in a "few days" and reiterated that Manchuria would be reclaimed within two months. But the Loyang warlord went even further. He said flatly that within three years the reunification of China would be complete. How accurate China's leading general is in his forecasts time alone can tell.

In explaining his plans for the bringing of the great and unwieldy China into a harmonious whole—something that no seasoned foreigner believes ever can be done—Marshal Wu said that after the subjugation of Manchuria this autumn he would turn his attention to Kawngtung and Kwangsi next spring. He regarded Sun Yat-Sen as already out of it, and believed there would be little difficulty in bringing the rest of the Cantonese into line. In the autumn of 1925, he went on, he would turn his attention to Yunnan and Kweichow. Then in the following year he would bring about the pacification of Tibet and Mongolia, when China would be united. He said it would be possible to have perfect racial and religious equality, with Manchus, Mongols, Chinese Tibetans and Mohammedans (Tartars) all dwelling together in peace and unity. It seemed like a dream rather than a prediction.

At the very time he was speaking, although the real battle had not then begun, Chang Tso-Lin seemed to have the better of the mobilization in the administrative area of Jehol and to have the weight of men and ordnance. At that very moment there were unmistakable signs that Mongolia was coming over to the side of Chang Tso-Lin; at that very moment the Soviet government of Russia had made a preferential treaty with Chang Tso-Lin and blandly informed the Peking government that it would stand by it—if independent treaties by provincial authorities transcended the law of China, it was up to Peking to bring the offending authority into line; at that very moment Japan was giving more and more evidence that she could not maintain her policy of non-interference if the warfare was carried into Manchuria, where she has vested interests. At the very moment therefore that Wu Pei-Fu calmly gave utterance to his reunification plans it seemed that Russia and Japan were moving swiftly to the side of Chang Tso-Lin.

Soviet in Mongolia

As to Mongolia, the grip of the Russians is such and the censorship so strict that the real situation there cannot accurately be guaged and will be developed only with the lapse of time. There has been a sudden shift in Urga, the capital of Mongolia, and the Soviet power has suddenly tighened. Dan Zan, Minister of War and a former Minister of Finance, has been put to death by a military court martial, along with one of his secretaries, on charges of bribery and corruption. The removal of Dan Zan took another obstacle from the path of the Soviet. Several foreigners were arrested at that time, but later were released. It appears that they were detained in order that the news of what was transpiring might not reach the Legations in Peking, which are watching with eagle eye every movement of the Soviet towards the extension of Bolshevism beyond the frontiers of Russia. That also was in mid-September.

At the same time there came news that the Urga government had decided to recruit an additional army of 7,000 men, to be trained by Russian and Japanese officers. Then at the end of September—the very day of Wu Pei-Fu's utterance—came the word that 20,000 mounted Mongols had been recruited and under the leadership of the Fengtien General Wu Hsin-Chuan would seek to harass the left flank of the army of the Christian general Feng Yu-Hsiang and to destroy the long line of camel transport necessary to maintain him in the effort to crumple the right wing of the fast-gathering Manchurian army. This Mongol force included 5,000 troops personally led by Prince Ta He-Ran and settled beyond question the alliance of Mongolia with the Mukden warlord.

(*Continued on page 200*)

Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Guilds in Shanghai

The following list of Chinese chambers of commerce and other Chinese business organizations in Shanghai is reproduced from the Chinese Economic Bulletin for September 20:—

Chambers of Commerce

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce 上海總商會	727 North Honan Road. 北河南路
Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce 上海總商會	1 Mao Ka Loong, Nantao. 南市毛家弄一號

List of Merchants' Guilds which are represented on the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

Shanghai Native Bankers' Association 上海錢業公會	90 Ningpo Road. 寧波路
Shanghai South and North Silversmiths' Guild 南北市銀樓公所	3 Hwa Yuan Loong, Outside East Gate
Chaochow Merchants' Guild 潮惠會館	143 Wai Ma Lu, Nantao 南市外馬路
Mercantile Shippers' Guild 商船會館	Ma Chia Chang, Nantao 南市馬家廠
Shanghai Transportation Merchants' Guild 上海運輸同業公會	Ching Hsiang Lee, S. N. R. Station. 北火車站慶祥里
Tsung Shen Timber Merchants' Guild 鬆巽木商公所	37 Kao Tung Lu, Old North Gate. 老北內門高墩路
Outports Express Merchants' Guild 上海通商各口轉運公所	3433 North Szechwan Road. 北四川路三多里
Yun Chung Guild (crape merchants) 雲鍾公所	394 Sing Dong Ka Loong 新唐家弄普福里
Cotton Yarn Merchants' Guild 紗業公所	27 Elgin Road. 愛而近路
Satin Merchants' Guild 綢業緒綸公所	242 Soochow Road. 蘇州路盛經里
Tea Merchants' Guild 茶業會館	31 Koo Ka Loong, Peking Road. 北京路顧家弄
New Silversmiths' Guild 銀樓新全行公會	804 Hsuch Loong, City. 城內書錦坊錫弄
Gold Merchants' Association 金業公會	131 North Wusih Road. 北無錫路鴻范里
Iron Merchants' Association 鐵業公會	10A Hongkong Road. 香港路
Cotton Merchants' Guild 南市花業吉雲堂	Tung Chia Tu, Nantao. 南市董家渡梅家弄
Chinese Association Foreign Goods Merchants 洋貨商業公會	101 Rue Hua, French Concession. 新橋街
Shantung Merchants' Guild 山東會館	Ching Chee Road, W. District 西區蓬記路
Kwangtung Merchants' Guild 廣肇公所	10 Ningpo Road.
Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association 華商紗廠聯合會	50 Avenue Edward VII.
New Pearl and Jade Merchants' Guild 珠玉業福德堂公所	Hou Chia Peng, City. 老北門內侯家浜
Piece Goods Merchants' Guild 振華堂洋布公所	Shansi Road.
Medicine Merchants' Guild 藥業公所	173 Li Hsien Kwa Chieh, City. 南市裏咸瓜街
Shanghai General Export Association 上海出口各業公會	1 Pakhoi Road.
Machine Rice Milling Association 機器碾米公所	North Honan Road.
Shanghai Miscellaneaus Cereals Association 上海華商雜糧公會	Boulevard des Deux Republiques.
Chinese Dyeing Merchants' Guild 綢綾染業公所	9 Kweichow Road. 貴州路永平里
Chinese Cotton Merchants' Guild 中國棉業聯合會	2A Kiangse Road.
Timber Merchants' Guild 木商會館	Shih Chia-ung, Nantao 南市施家弄
Cloth Retailers' Guild 衣莊公所	6 Tien Tung Lung, City. 小南門大街天燈弄
Shen Ching Silk Piecegoods Trade Guild 盛經綢業公所	424 Soochow Road. 蘇州路盛經里
Rice Merchants' Guild 仁穀堂米業公所	City God's Temple 邑廟萃秀堂
Bean Merchants' Guild 萃秀堂豆業公所	City God's Temple 邑廟萃秀堂
Shanghai Paper Merchants' Association 上海紙業公會	50 Avenue Edward VII.
Shantung and Honan Silk Merchants' Guild 山東河南絲綢業公所	3 Shanhaikwan Road.
Silver Smelters' Association 上海銀鑪公會	124 Peking Road.
Silk Filatures and Cocoon Merchants' Guild of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei 江浙皖絲廠繭業總公所	578 North Shansi Road.
Cantonese Merchants' Union 粵儒商業聯合會	129 Range Road.
Shanghai South and North Customs Brokers Guild 上海南北市報關公所	39 Peng Lai Road, City. 小西門內蓬萊路
Rice Merchants' Association 嘉穀堂米業商會	North Honan Road.
Chuanchow and Changchow Merchants' Guild 泉漳會館	1728 Wai Hsien Kwa Chieh, Nantao. 南市外咸瓜街
Hangchow Silk Merchants' Guild 錢江會館杭綢業	176 Ningpo Road.
Tin and Copper Merchants' Guild 銅錫業公會	Hwang Chia Chu Road, City 西門外黃家閣路
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Tobacco Leaves Association 上海煙葉公會	4 Pu An Lee, Boulevard des Deux Republiques 民國路普安里
Fukien Merchants' Union 福建同鄉會	Foochow and Kwangse Road.
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Paper Merchants' Guild 景綸堂紙業公所	63 Foh Yu Lu, City. 新北門內福佑路
Sugar Merchants' Guild 南市糖業點春堂	New North Gate. 新北門內邑廟後
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Chinese Egg Factories' Association 中國蛋廠公會	1 Pakhoi Road.
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Shansi Money Exchange Merchants' Guild 晉省匯業公所	Tsepoo Road (near Cantonese Garden) 七浦路廣東花園相近
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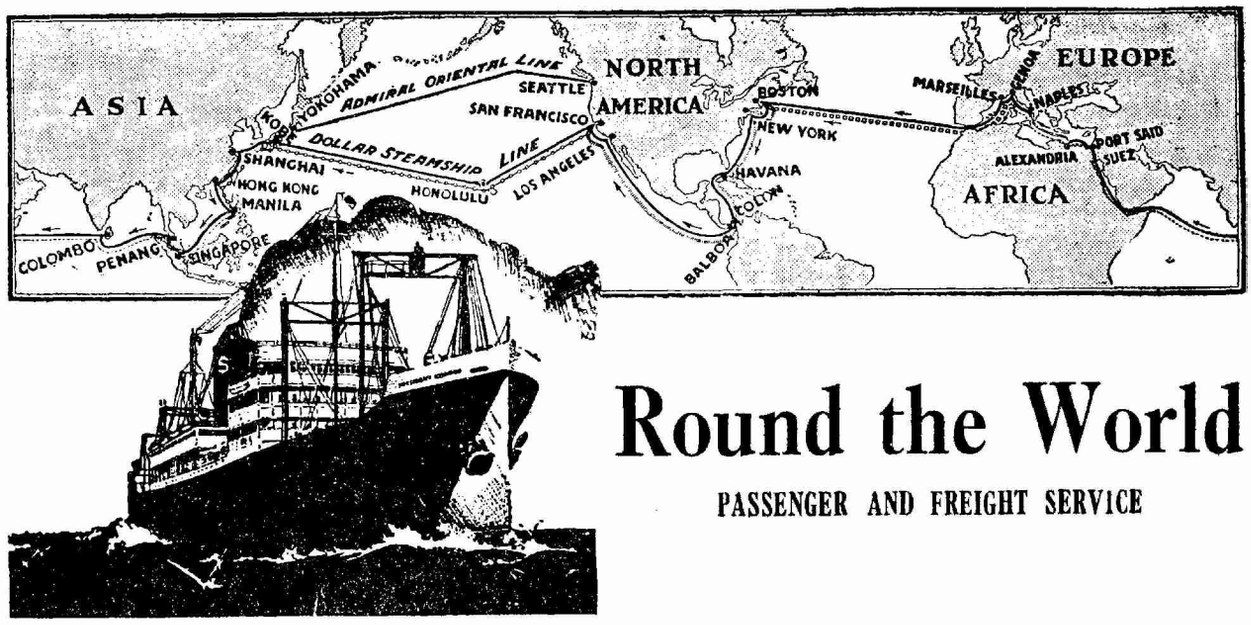

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The Chinese in Australia and New Zealand

BY H. F. MACNAIR

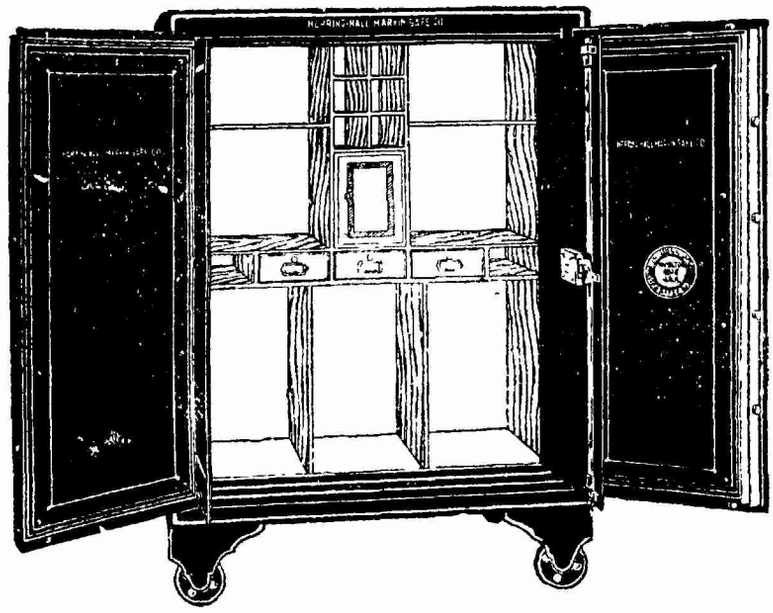
WHEN Marco Polo dictated the account of his remarkable travels through a large part of Asia which he had taken during the second half of the thirteenth century he included a reference to a large island to the south of the islands which constitute what are now called the Netherlands East Indies. Some have considered that Australia was the continent to which he referred and have held that the Chinese had knowledge of this great territory as early as the thirteenth century; this may or may not be so, but if the Chinese had knowledge of Australia in the middle ages they certainly did not make practical use of their information for it was not until the modern era that they began to emigrate there in considerable numbers. And the same applies to New Zealand. The first settlers from China seem to have been those who entered Queensland between 1840 and 1859 on account of the need of the white settlers in that section for shepherds. Convict labor was insufficient to supply the demand of the settlers and the way was opened for Oriental immigration.

Only a few years after the great rush of gold seekers to California which included many Chinese and which gave the name of Chin-Shan or Golden Mountain to California the Chinese began to pour into Australia for a similar purpose; the result was that Australia was termed by the Chinese Hsin-Chin-Shan or New Golden Mountain! It was during the sixth decade of the last century that the discovery of gold encouraged the Chinese to emigrate there in large numbers. In 1854 there were two thousand three hundred odd Chinese in Victoria; three years later there were more than twenty-five thousand, and two years later still their numbers had risen to more than forty thousand. The value of the Chinese in agricultural and pastoral work evidently appealed to the distinguished Edward Gibbon Wakefield whose name is indissolubly connected with the colonization of Australia. Wakefield in 1851-2 "commended the Chinese as most useful immigrants for Australia. When, too, the gold discoveries of 1850-1 were agitating Victoria, and drawing away labor from agricultural and pastoral industries he suggested that the land fund should be used in importing Chinese under contract to work as pastorial industries... This was a curious suggestion in view of the fact that those Chinese who did arrive in Victoria at the time were attracted to the diggings quite as much as European emigrants. Also the Chinese as a rule, in Australia, have been occupied in agricultural rather than pastoral industries." [1]

Chinese Join in Gold Rush

The geographical proximity of Australia and New Zealand to the inexhaustible reservoirs of Asiatic humanity has always worried the white settlers and especially the politicians of these two countries to a degree not less and possibly more than is the case in Canada and the United States. The gold of New Zealand as well as that of New South Wales and Queensland called out to the Chinese as loudly as to the European to be mined. In New South Wales in 1856 there were eighteen hundred Chinese while five years later their numbers had risen to about thirteen thousand. The Chinese miners were never as numerous in New Zealand as in Australia although in the eighties of the last century there were some three thousand five hundred engaged in alluvial mining. Here too a Chinese was the pioneer in gold-dredging, and in this work he and his confreres contributed considerably to the development of the country. Prejudice against the Mongolians in the mines soon began to develop and as early as 1260 serious disturbances broke out and the Chinese were at times expelled from the gold-fields. Their diligence which was often accompanied by good fortune in addition to the fact that they generally led a segregated life both from choice and from necessity mixing little with the European miners and spending a small part only of their earnings in the camp shops and saloons, led to an early demand for their limitation or exclusion. The colony of Victoria passed the first law in 1855 and following her example the various states of Australia passed a series of Chinese Immigration Restriction Acts. By these the Chinese were not absolutely excluded but their entry was controlled by the use of tonnage and poll tax systems. The Parliament of New South Wales in 1881 passed an Act limiting the number of Chinese to be carried on any vessel to one for every 100 tons, and imposed a tax of pounds on every Celestial entering the colony. In 1881 New Zealand also began to pass taxation and tonnage restrictions: one Chinese to every ten tons only was permitted; a head tax of ten pounds

1. R. C. Mills, The Colonization of Australia (1829-42): 300: (London 1915)



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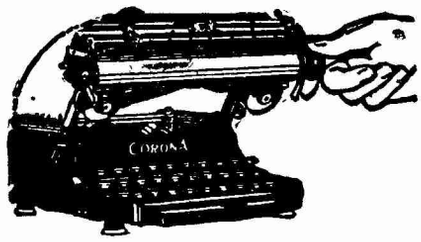

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which was planned to be prohibitive was collected until 1896. The number of Chinese in New Zealand in 1881 was a few more than five thousand; three years later the effect of taxation was observable—there were practically five hundred less; by 1896 the number had dropped to 3,711. During the years 1894-5, however, the number of Chinese arrivals was discovered to be exceeding the departures and it was accordingly decided to impose a poll tax of one hundred pounds and to limit the number that might be carried on any ship to one for every two hundred tons. This became the law of 1896. In 1901 there were less than three thousand Chinese; in 1916 there were a few more than two thousand while by April 1920 the registered Chinese aliens had climbed slowly again to almost two thousand four hundred. About one-third of the Chinese residents of New Zealand are in Wellington. The next larger centers are Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Small groups are scattered about in some eighty or more smaller towns and settlements. As a rule they are prosperous as is shown by the increasing numbers who are able to pay the entrance tax. G. H. Scholefield in his *The Pacific: Its Past and Future* remarks: "With rare exceptions their morality, their preseverance, and their sound commercial virtues have risen superior to mountains of racial antipathy ... Surviving all the disabilities of language, race, and custom, the Chinese in New Zealand stand high today amongst foreign races who, in a small way, have assisted in the building up of the country."

Chinese Exclusion Acts

Anti-Chinese agitation in Australia drew, on December 12,1887, a protect from the Chinese Minister in the Court of St. James addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury. The Chinese government requested that its subjects in the self-governing colonies of the empire be accorded the same freedom of movement as those in the Crown Colonies. Lord Salisbury wished to settle the question by diplomatic means by stopping Chinese emigration—an idea not greatly unlike that applied by President Roosevelt and the Japanese government in instituting the Gentlemen's Agreement—but the Australians refused to wait for diplomacy and the different states proceeded to pass their own tonnage and taxation laws rather similar to those mentioned above in New Zealand. New South Wales in addition, excluded Chinese from engaging in mining without express permission from the Minister for Mines, nor might they travel in the interior without passports.

The passage in 1896 of several exclusion laws by the Australian governments, aimed at Asiatics and Africans, following a conference of the governments on the subject of immigration led Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary in London, to an important conclusion: that thereafter the exclusion laws of the colonies should rest on a broad foundation. They were to be based *not on lines of color, race, or geography but solely on the desirability for the colony at any time of the entrance of the would-be immigrant.* And the laws just passed did not receive the Royal assent.

Language Test

The Natal Law of 1897, amended by the subsequent Act of 1903, was the first to carry out the ideas of the Colonial Secretary, and it became the pattern for the present immigration laws of Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Besided excluding paupers, actual or potential, idiots and lunatics, diseased persons, prostitutes or these connected with them, and criminals, all those who failed to write in some European language an application for admission might be excluded. The last immigration laws passed before the Union Act of the Commonwealth were based on the Natal Act of 1897, and it became the origin of the test in the Commonwealth Act of 1901. The need for uniform exclusion laws was a determining factor in the federation of the Cammonwealth of Australia in I901. The importance attributed to the question was attested by the passage during the first year of the Union of a sweeping Immigration Act, based on the Natal law, and embodying the chief elements of the earlier Australian state laws, to which assent was given on December 23, 1901 and by the amendments to this Act passed twice during the year 1905 and again in 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1920. Paragraph 3 (a) pertains especially to Asiatic immigrants: "The immigration into the Commonwealth... is prohibited, namely:—

"(a) any person who fails to pass the dictation test: that is to say, who, when an officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in any prescribed language, fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer....

"Any immigrant who evades an officer, or who enters at a place where no officer is stationed, or who presents false credentials whenever found may be required to pass the dictation test and, if he fails, becomes thereby a prohibited immigrant. An immigrant may at any time within three years of his entrance into the country be required to take the dictation test and, on failure, is considered to be a prohibited immigrant."

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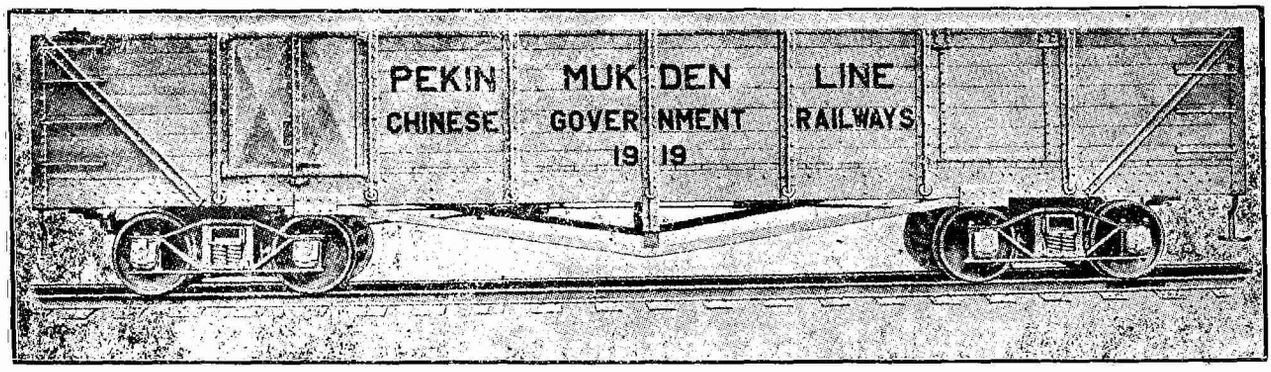

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The effect of the dictation test on Oriental immigration into Australia is clearly shown by the fact that during the years 1902-1904, inclusive, only thirty-two Asiatics passed it; in 1905 one passed; from 1905 to 1914, inclusive, none passed. During the years 1907-1917 the number of Chinese denied admission varied in any one year from five to one hundred twenty-eight; the number of Chinese who were admitted without being required to pass the test during the same period averaged 1,986 annually; the number of Chinsse formerly domiciled who were admitted on return averaged 1,846.

Court Decisions on Immigration

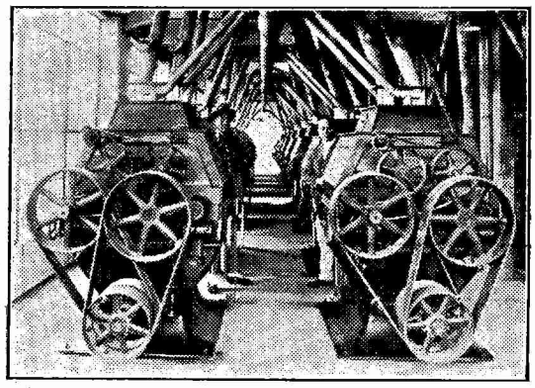
On the rights of the Chinese in Australia there have been several important judicial decisions. The earliest of importance was that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1891, on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Victoria in the case of *Musgrove v. Chun Teeong Toy*. In this the Collector of Customs in the colony of Victoria was sued for preventing the landing of a Chinese. The Collector declared that what he had done was an act of State and not subject to examination in a court of law. Said Lord Chancellor Halsbury in delivering judgement on behalf of the Judicial Committee: "The facts appearing on the record raise, quite apart from the statutes referred to, a grave question as to the plaintiff's right to maintain the action. He can only do so if he can establish that an alien has a legal right, enforceable by action, to enter British territory. No authority exists for the proposition that an alien has any such right... Their lordships cannot assent to the proposition that an alien refused permission to enter British territory can, in an action in a British court, compel the decision of such matters as these...."

The intention of the Australian government to enforce rigidly but justly the immigration laws is well illustrated in the case of *Christie v. Ah Foo*. The Chinese could not write any of the words dictated to him, on observing which the Customs official stopped after dictating ten words. Ah Foo appealed on the ground that it was required that fifty words be dictated, and his claim was sustained by the Full Court of Victoria which held that the Act plainly stated the number of words, that the Act required careful administration and that the passage dictated "must be a continuous and coherent passage of 50 words; it was not in the office's discretion to choose how much or how little he should dictate."

The Immigration Act of 1901 prescribed a "European language" for the dictation test; by the amendment of the act in 1905 the word "European" was omitted in order, it seems, not to wound the sensibilities of Great Britain's ally Japan. But the Act was no less rigidly enforced than hitherto; the case of *Chia Gee v. Martin* had recently been decided in the High Court of Australia. In this case it was suggested that the immigrant was entitled to select the European language by which he should be tested. After quoting the words of the language sentence the Court laid down the principle that "it is for the officer, and not for the immigrant, to select the passage."

Land Ownership

The Oriental ownership of land in Australia has caused difficulties and resulted in the passage of legal restrictions which remind one considerably of the attempted solution of the question in California and certain other American states. Only Victoria and West Australia have no such restrictions. In New South Wales under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act of 1913, an alien in order to qualify as an applicant for an original homestead selection, an original conditional purchase lease, an original homestead lease, or an original conditional lease must declare his intention to become naturalized within five years. Under the Land Act of 1910 a similar provision as regards naturalization is made for those who would apply for any land in Queensland. Here also is applied the language test of reading, and writing from dictation words "in such language as the Minister for Lands may direct." By section 19 of the Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act of 1914, in South Australia Asiatics are disqualified from holding perpetual leases of land in areas under irrigation. In Tasmania aliens cannot hold real estate; but if subjects of a friendly State they may occupy lands for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. Asiatic aliens under the Mining Act of 1903 are disqualified from holding gold or mineral leases; other than this there are no restrictions upon tenure of lands by aliens in the Northern Territory. In the Northern Territory, by the way, Europeans practically find it impossible to live. *The Republican Advocate* for March 1913 reported that in twenty-seven years the population increased by twenty-seven males. By the census of 1911 only 1.081% of the white inhabitants of Australia lived in this Territory. Such an example as this presents an interesting illustration of the boomerang effect of one of the favorite theories of the Western nations advocated by them as a reasonable and



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justifiable excuse for taking over territory of the colored races of Asia and Africa because these races are not making the best use of their lands. Premier Barwell of South Australia was quoted some time ago as advocating the settlement of the Northern Territory by selected Asiatics who would have full rights of citizenship. June 1918 there were 1177 Asiatics in the Territory, most of whom were Chinese. Returning to the land tenure question: it should be noted that Chinese are not eligible for naturalization in Australia; the conditions attaching to land occupation in New South Wales and Queensland, therefore, effectually preclude the ownership or lease by Chinese of lands in those states.

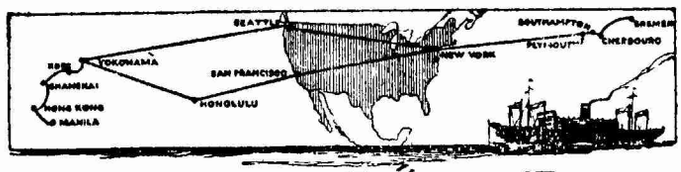
The friction aroused by the incoming of large numbers of Chinese into the Australian gold fields in the middle part of the nineteenth century resulted in several attacks on them and much denunciation of the influx of the Asiatics. As usual the Chinese government was too engrossed in affairs closer home to be of any aid to its nationals abroad. To be sure the Chinese Minister protested in 1888, but this had no effect other than to irritate the Australians who complained that Lord Salisbury was treating them as "school children who can be called to account by the Prime Minister of England"—this was thirteen years before the unification of the Australian states into a Commonwealth. Commenting on the treatment meted out to the Chinese at this period the Australian historian, Turner, says: "There were only 35,000 Chinese in the whole of Australia... Surely this was a small measure of leaven to sap the morals of 3,250,000 of presumably intelligent people." No mention of compensation to any Chinese for personal injury or loss of property in any of the attacks made on them has come to the writer's attention. The greatest guaranty of protection for the Chinese in Australia and New Zealand—although in the latter country they were never as roughly handled as in parts of Australia, attacks being limited generally to discrimination of a legal nature—is the fact that since the beginning of the present century only small numbers have gone to either country; since 1901 the Chinese have been practically excluded from Australia.

Decrease in Chinese Population

Since 1888 the number of Chinese in Australia has steadily dropped: that number, including half-castes, in 1891 was 38,077; in 1901 it was 33,165; in 1911 it was 25,772, while at the end of the year 1920 the estimated number was only 20,118, including 848 females. A considerable part of this population is transient, as is shown by the arrival of 883 Chinese in New South Wales in 1918 and the departure of 740. The majority were in the state of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria: West Australia has perhaps 1,800, and the Northern Territory considerably fewer, as mentioned above.

Most of the Chinese in Australia and New Zealand are Cantonese; many, especially those in the first named country, are descendants of the nineteenth century gold miners. The majority in both countries are of the working class. In Australia in 1911 approximately one-half were market gardeners and agricultural laborers. The remainder were chiefly furniture makers, miners, store-keepers, grocers, and fruit dealers. Smallest in number but of most importance are the merchants, importers and exporters. The term "merchant" is applied to those who are "engaged, or propose to engage, in promoting the oversea wholesale trade between Australia and China or other Eastern countries." The Chinese in Australia do not show a tendency to settle permanently in Australia as do their countrymen in the Straits Settements and the Netherlands East Indies. This lack of permanency is due without doubt largely to the various disabilities under which the labor in the different states of the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of New Zealand. In this latter country on the other hand it is stated that a considerable number of the Chinese seem to be inclined to settle permanently, among whom are some quite important merchants and market gardeners in the country "who seem to be the principal ones helping the immigrants to enter the country under the strict regulations controlling their entry into this country."[2] In New Zealand also, although the white settlers are as determined as are the Australians to keep the country "white", the Chinese are permitted to become naturalized on payment of a fee of one pound. Nationals of other countries may take out naturalization papers without the payment of a fee. Between the years 1895 and 1914 the Chinese naturalized in the Dominion numbered one hundred forty-six; in the year 1920 one Chinese was naturalized. Naturalized Chinese may leave the country and reenter it without the payment of the poll tax or the passing of a literacy test. Since the passage of the Naturalization Act of 1903 "no aboriginal native of Asia" may become naturalized; prior to the passing of this Act almost three thousand seven hundred Chinese had been naturalized in Victoria and New South Wales.

2. Letter from American Consul-General Winslow, September 1918.



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Men and Events

R. Haskell, lawyer, returned to Shanghai this week on the *s. s. President Hayes*, accompanied by Mrs. Haskell and family.

Mrs. Walter Whiffen, wife of Mr. Whiffen of the *Associated Press*, Peking, returned to Shanghai after a pleasure trip spent in America. Mrs Whiffen is on her way to Peking.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn who has been in America for the past four months, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 4, on the *s. s. President Adams.*

The directorate of the Shanghai and Hongkong Hotels, Limited, announce the opening of the Majestic Hotel, on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, November 1, at 8 P. M.

Miss Elsie McCormick, formerly a member of the staff of the *China Press* (Shanghai), arrived in Kobe, Japan, on the *s. s. President Taft* recenty on a trip around the world. Miss McCormick is traveling for the New York *World.*

A fancy dress ball was held at the Columbia Country Club on the evening of Thursday, October 9. Many members and guests were present to enjoy the evening's entertainment.

F. B. Lynch of the International Banking Corporation, Kobe, Japan, arrived in Shanghai recently enroute to Harbin, where he will be connected with the bank. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lynch and they are stopping at the Astor House.

Arthur Edward Wyman, for the past three years Field Director of the Amerian Red Cross, Honolulu, Hawaii, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. President Taft*, on Tuesday, October 7, enroute to Manila, to succeed Captain W. Rogers as Field Director of the Manila Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Byron J. Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Shanghai, plans to sail for the United States on home leave, on the *s. s. President Cleveland*, Saturday, October 11. Mr. Stansfield will visit his home in Chicago, Illinois, and spend some time in the East and western part of the States. G. D. Jack of the China Import and Export Lumber Company of Hankow, will relieve Mr. Stansfield in Shanghai.

According to an announcement received this week, a son, John Westel Rowe, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Rowe of the National City Bank, on September 3, at their home, Forest Hills, New York. Mrs. Rowe is the daughter of W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University, and author of several books on the Far East. Mr. Rowe was connected with the International Banking Corporation in Shanghai.

A bulletin of the Shanghai Total Abstinence League of September 30, has been received, containing an article on "Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism," by Dr. A. Holitscher, of Czecho-Slovakia, being the summary of a paper prepared for the fifteenth International Congress on alcoholism and read by Ernest H. Cherrington, Secretary of the Congress. Other articles appear in the bulletin dealing with the poisionous effects of alcohol.

The first meeting of the American Woman's Club of the year was held on Tuesday, October 7, in the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Mrs. H. B. Lane, vice-president, presided. Following tea a short business meeting was held when reports from the various department heads were heard concerning their first meetings. Miss Mabel Jansen arranged an informal musical program for the interest of the club members, those participating being Mesdames L. P. Kurt, Gardner Tewkesbury, J. F. Feely, and Miss Jansen.

Health, a monthly magazine devoted to health in China has been published for September by the Council on Health Education, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The principal contents of the magazine include editorials and special articles including, "The Place of Voluntary Agencies," "Chinese Mortality Abroad," "The Winslow-Koh Investigation," "Community Hygiene," "A Blind Dictaphonist," and other readable material. The magazine is bi-lingual and contains excellent illustrations. The editors are: Chinese section, Dr. S. M. Woo, and English section, Dr. W. W. Peter.

"The Role of Modern Education in the Cultural Life of China," and the way to make Tsing Hua College play a significant part is the subject of a booklet edited by Mr. Y. S. Tsao, president of Tsing Hua College, Peking. Mr. Tsao has written at length on Tsing Hua College, pointing out also China's reaction to foreign cultures, the landmarks of modern education in China, Tsing Hua's vision, change of policy, dealing with the old policy and its results, the new policy of university development, what is meant by China's vital probems and the Chinese language and literature and Tsing Hua's duty towards the realization of its vision.

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Everywhere East

The second annual conference of the western division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is planned to be held in Los Angeles on December 2 and 3. This conference will follow similar gatherings in the three other regional divisions, the eastern division at Washington, D.C., October 22-23; the middle western division at Indianapolis, November 17-18; and the southern division at Memphis, November 19 and 20. Due to the interest created in the first western regional meeting held in San Francisco early this year a much larger attendance is expected from the business and commercial interests of the West represented in the eleven states comprising this regional division.

The Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women held its first fall meeting on Tuesday afternoon, September 30, in the Methodist Compound, 722 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. More than seventy members and their guests were present. Mrs. Carleton Lacy, president, presided and in her address of welcome to the old and new members told briefly of some of the plans of the club for the coming year and called for a report of the scholarships awarded by the club to a student of the Shanghai American School and to a Chinese girl graduate of a Shanghai school for Chinese. A report was also read from Mrs. J. F. Newman who acted as delegate of the Shanghai Association to the biennial convention of the Federated Women's Club in America. Mrs. Wilbur Grosse was introduced to the club, as the wife of the former president of DePauw University and now Bishop Grosse, late appointee to China, enroute to Peking; and Mrs. Cook, from Radcliffe College who is on a tour of the Orient was also introduced. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, recently returned from furlough, gave a brief talk. The next meeting of the Association will be in the form of a progressive dinner to be held in October.

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News from Central China

D. A. Wilson, manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Company at Hankow, returned to China after a trip to America.

The Hukwang Hsin Pao, formerly a Japanese paper published in Chinese in Hankow, which suspended for about a year, has resumed publication in the Chinese city under Chinese ownership. The name of the new paper is *Hukwang Hsin Wen,* and the former editor, Hsu Chuo-ping, is now the editor and publisher.

The Commissioner of Education in Wuchang has taken steps to suppress the so-called anti-Imperialistic movement among the students. The heads of the various government institutions are advised to prevent such agitations.

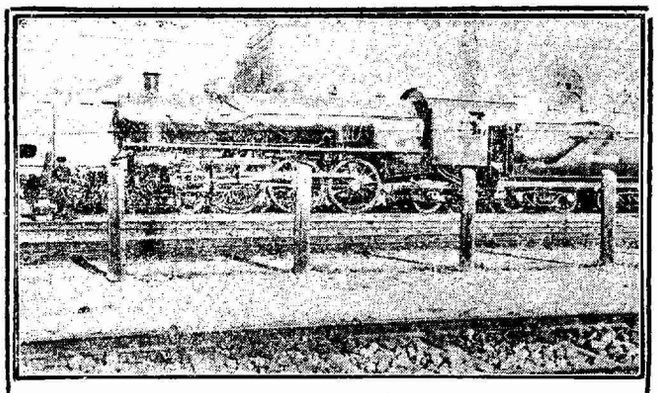
The Hupeh authorities have notified the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company that all arrears of the tax on slag due in the past few years should be paid to the tax bureau at once.

Hupeh has been called upon by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to secure $8,000,000 to help defray the war expenses in the northeast. The governor is approaching the local merchants to raise the quota required.

The Wuchang Cotton Mill No. 1 is now in serious financial predicament due to poor business in the past few years, and is offering its entire plant to a foreign bank for a large loan.

The Government Land Bureau of Hankow announces that the properties recently taken over from Liu Sin-seng, compradore of the Banque d'Indo-Chine of Hankow, by the government are found in most cases invalid and complicated, and the bureau therefore, refuses to advance money to purchase them wholesale. The latter arrangement was arrived at after a dispute in which the government wanted to confiscate Liu's properties.

Dr. A. A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Wuchang, announces that the merger scheme for founding the Central China University has been completed, the institutions thus amalgamated being Boone University and Wesley. College of Wuchang and Griffith John College of Hankowr The purpose of the university is to make possible bette facilities for higher education through the association of the different colleges.



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The Kiukiang Port Development Director is now negotiating with a Hankow bank for a loan of $6,000,000. The loan will be contributed to Governor Tsai Chen-hsun of Nanchang who needs it to maintain the status of his official banks. The security offered is said to be the Kiukiang municipality.

Arrangements are being attempted by the Hankow Electric Light and Water Works to extend the light and water facilities across the Han river to supply the city of Hanyang. Several leading members of the Hanyang Chamber of Commerce have also been considering a project for starting an electric light company for that city.

A $20,000 Model Prison is in the course of construction in Kiukiang, the step being taken by the provincial authorities of Kiangsi to improve the judicial system. The construction of the prison has been delayed by unfavorable weather, but is expected to be completed early next year.

The Hsiakow Court of Hankow will soon be removed to a new building on the drive road, while the yamen of the Hankow district magistrate will transfer to the present Hsiakow court.

Orders for posting advertising matter along the Peking-Hankow Railway will be received by the railway offices in Peking and Hankow. The station building and all prominent locations along the line are available for outdoor advertising purposes.

The Chinese newspaper men of Hankow were entertained at dinner by Aitcheh Wu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow. Mr. Wu urged upon his guests the importance of cooperation between diplomatic officials and the press, and also expressed the hope that newspaper men would cooperate with him in Hankow.

The opening of the Chinese National Bank, promoted by Marshal Wu Pei-fu through Sun Tan-lin has been delayed by the war. The bank claims to have an authorized capital of $20,000,000 one-fourth of which will be paid up. Most of the shares are subscribed by military officials and Tuchuns under Wu's jurisdiction.

The popular education movement of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. is reported to be the most successful of previous attempts made by other cities in China. The movement is under Chinese leadership assisted by Dr. E. L. Hall, who acted as a general director, Altogether 2,558 illiterates are enlisted in the various free schools.

Illegal taxes continue to grow on the Upper Yangtze. Troops stationed at the various points are now able to impose whatever surtaxes they wish in the territory under their control. At Hokiang for instance, steamers have to pay $600 for making a call. The consequence of this is that all steamers omit their calls at this city, thus keeping it out of touch with outside commerce.

Dr. T. M. Ki, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Chengtu, who has been absent from Szechuen on an important trip to Shanghai on behalf of General Yang Sen, has returned to Chengtu. Dr. Ki is assisting General Yang in various ways and is particularly interested in the promotion of motion picture enterprises in all parts of Szechuen.

G. R. Henkel, formerly manager in Hankow of the China and Java Export Company, is expected from America in the early part of October. Mr. Henkel will probably start his own business in Hankow upon his return.

W. C. Jenkins, in charge of the Wanhsien office of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, wood oil exporters, left Hankow last Sunday for Yokohama to meet his fiancee who is on her way to the Orient. They will be married in Yokohama, and will then go back to Wanhsien on the Upper Yangtze.

Definite advice has been received that the American squadron of destroyers, expected in Hankow this month, have cancelled the upriver trip. It is said that due to the exigency on account of the war elsewhere in China, the fleet can not at this time undertake to visit the interior. All local plans in Hankow for receptions are called off.

Due to the unwillingness of banks in Shanghai and Hankow to let out silver and cash to assist the autumn business, the market in Hankow is dull. Most of the banks have had their cash called back by the head offices in Shanghai, and no money is available in Hankow to handle the various crops now on the market. All lines of produce are awaiting money to keep start business. Foreign firms are holding off orders in an attempt to secure very low prices. In most cases Chinese dealers are compelled to sacrifice in view of the stringency.

Hankow, October 2, 1924. P. S. J.

News from North China

A treaty was recently concluded in Mukden between Marshal Chang Tso-lin, as represented by Mr. S. M. Chung, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cheng Chien, Secretary to Chang Tso-lin, and Mr. Lu Jung-huan, and Mr. N. K. Kuznetsov, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Peking. Although no official text of the treaty is available for publication, it is understood that the treaty consists of seven articles. It is also understood the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway is reserved for more deliberate considerations in the future.

That the combatant parties of the northern civil war have been employing foreigners in their armies has become an important-diplomatic issue of the time. Besides the military instructors and advisers, both parties of the war are enrolling a number of foreign officers in their regular ranks, particularly in their aeronautic forces. Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden Warlord, is in a peculiarly advantageous position in this connection as a large number of destitute white Russians have gladly joined the Fengtien army in order to get a living.

Although there is no immediate danger to Peking, many residents in the Capital have already removed their families and personal belongings to Tientsin seeking foreign protection in the concessions. As a result, the landlords and house-owners in Tientsin concessions have seized the opportunity to realize a war profit by charging exorbitant rentals for their buildings.

The Shantung Provincial Assembly has recently addressed a telegram to the Peking government asking for the appointment of Mr. Shao Heng-chun, Director of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, to be the Director General for the Rehabilitation of the Port of Weihaiwei to take the place of Mr. M. T. Liang who resigned some time ago. The government is, however, unwilling to appoint a new man to the post since the negotiations with the British Legation regarding the retrocession of Weihaiwei have reached a final stage and there is no necessity of appointing a new man until the time arrives for the signing of the agreement.

On account of the interference of warfare with railway traffic the Kailan Mining Administration has proclaimed a coal shortage for the coming winter. It says that there is at present no stock of coal available for Tientsin with the exception of a small reserve of lump coal which will be sold only to bona fide household consumers. An endeavor has been made by the administration to carry coal by boats, but prices of all grades of coal will be in all cases in excess of the usual prices.

A new assault case arose in Tientsin last Monday when five Chinese peasants, armed with shortbladed scythes, attacked R. P. Sanderson, secretary of the Tientsin Race Club, and Miss Davenport of the Victoria Hospital and brutally wounded both on a highway in the outskirt of Tientsin. The motive has not yet been discovered as it does not seem to be a robbery case. The Chinese Police authorities have been investigating the case and have detailed a number of detectives to bring the criminals to justice. The condition of Mr. Sanderson and Miss Davenport is not serious and they are expected to recover shortly.

The educational institutions seem to be the most unfortunate organizations in Tientsin affected by the war. Not only many schools of higher learning have been closed down on account of financial sources, but a few colleges have been occupied by soldiers as temporary living quarters.

More than one hundred monkeys were shipped to the Shanhaikuan front in an army train that passed through Tientsin last Wednesday. It is reported that these animals are going to be employed in actual engagements between the Chihli and Fengtien forces, although it is not stated as to the exact functions they are going to perform.

Gen. Ni Shih-chung, former Tuchun of Anhui, who recently died in his Tientsin residence after many years' confinement in bed, was buried last Wednesday at the family cemetery in Tientsin. The funeral procession was one of the most elaborate ever seen by the Tientsin populace, costing no less than $200,000.

Gen. Wang Chen-ping, civil governor of Chihli, has promulgated a set of rules regarding the floating of a provincial public loan amounting to a total of $3,000,000. The purpose of this loan is for the reimbursement of the sums expended during the last season for flood prevention. The Provincial Bank of Chihli will be the bank of issuance and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been requested by the Civil Governor to do its utmost to promote the sales.

Tientsin, October 4, 1924.

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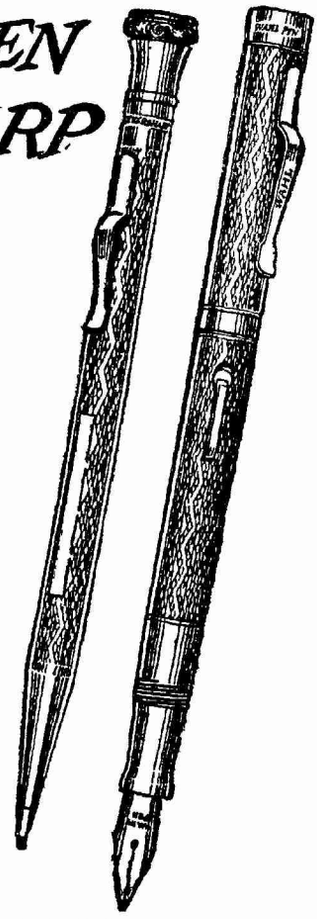

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30-202

Fighting at Shanhaikwan-Lu's Position Critical

After several days of comparative quiet, October 7 saw important developments in China's civil war both in North and Central China. In North China, the inevitable clash between the Peking and Fengtien forces at Shanhaikwan is reported to have commenced in the early morning hours of the 7th and latest information is that a heavy engagement is in progress. In Central China, the advance of Fukien soldiers under General Sun Chuan-fang on General Lu's forces in the neighborhood of Sungkiang became unexpectedly serious on the 7th when Sun's troops succeeded in crossing the Whangpoo just south of the city, cut the railroad between Shanghai and Sungkiang and threatened cutting off Lu's men on the front between Minghong and Tsingpu, which would leave Shanghai and Lunghwa Arsenal almost undefended from the south.

Fengtien Advance into Chihli

The Fengtien forces under Chang Tso-lin have been making steady and almost unopposed advance into Chihli province since the middle of September. By the first of October, from rather conflicting reports, it would seem as if Fengtien had penetrated from 50 to 75 miles into Chihli from the Manchurian border and were within 100 miles of Jehol, which is the objective of the advance and the point at which Fengtien is likely to meet its first serious resistance. During the week, the towns of Chifeng, Chienping and Lingyuan are reported to have fallen into the hands of Chang's forces. At Lingyuan, Chang claims the capture of two Peking regiments and considerable munitions. At the same time, Fengtien has been making numerous air raids from a newly established base at Suichang on Liaotung Gulf near Shanhaikwan, though the results have been of little military value. During the week, despite strong protest of the Peking government to the French government, 18 airplanes and munitions were successfully landed in Manchuria from the French vessel *Chantilly*. Since war was declared Chang has been massing heavy forces in the vicinity of Shanhaikwan at the southern tip of Manchuria just within the borders of Chihli, from which point an invasion aimed at Mukden or Peking is most logical.

Feng's March to Jehol

While Chang has been advancing into Chihli, the Peking government forces under Wu Pei-fu have been chiefly occupied in taking up defensive positions. One of the most notable marches ever made by a Chinese army was executed by General Feng Yu-hsiang from Peking to Jehol. The route between Peking and Koupeikou Pass at the Great Wall was only recently flooded and still remains marshy. In incredibly short time, Feng's soldiers assisted by the countrymen along the line, constructed 80 miles of road over which the soldiers passed. The road is well enough built to permit auto traffic and the transportation of guns and ammunition to the forces who will defend Jehol. The dispatch of General Feng with Peking's ablest fighting force to Jehol would seem to indicate that the Fengtien forces will be allowed to advance into Chihli as far as Jehol before meeting serious opposition. Then it is believed that Wu Pei-fu will open an offensive on Manchuria with Mukden as his objective. Launching a drive from Shanhaikwan, with Peking's unopposed naval forces pounding away at the cities along the narrow strip of Manchuria which borders the western shore of Liaotung gulf from Shanhaikwan to Chinchow, Chang Tso-lin's forces spread out through Chihli province would be seriously threatened in the rear while opposed in front by Feng's soldiers who were responsible for Chang's defeat in the spring of 1922. Such is the situation in North China on October 7 when the first serious fighting between Peking and Fengtien is reported to have opened at Shanhaikwan.

General Lu Threatened at Sungkiang

When General Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien started north into Chekiang province following the expulsion of General Lu Yung-hsiang from Hangchow, it was not believed that he would prove a serious factor in Lu's determined resistance against General Chi of Kiangsu. Even when 3,000 Fukien troops arrived to the south of Lu's line at Sungkiang a week ago and cut rail communication between Shanghai and Hangchow, General Lu did not seem to regard the situation as serious. Lu, after completing trenches and other defenses along the north bank of the Whangpoo river several miles south of the town of Sungkiang, slowly drew his line back across the river and seemed to be in a position to hold it from Minghong to Tsingpu, where the Huangtu-Liuho line against Kiangsu begins, for an indefinite period.

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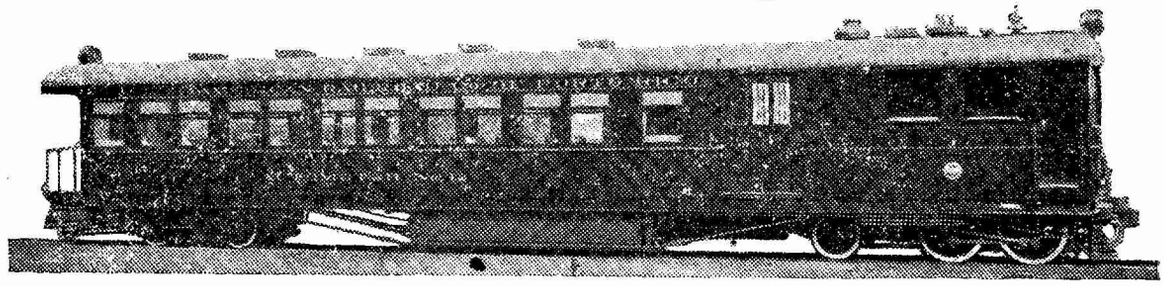

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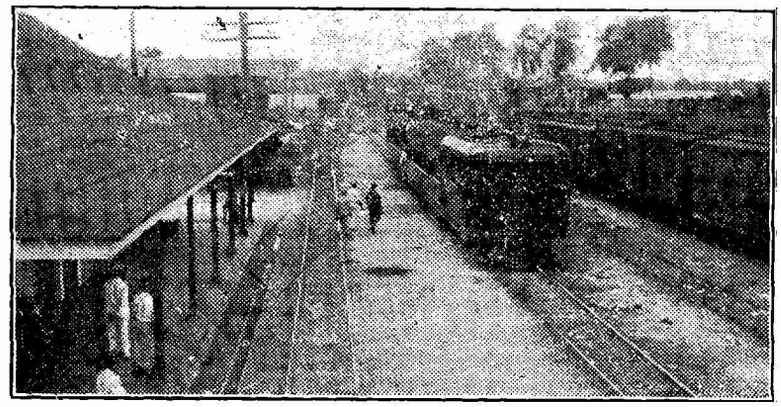

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30-203

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On October 7, however, the Fukien soldiers launched determined attacks and succeeded in crossing the Whangpoo. They then circled around to the north of Sungkiang and cut the railroad between that point and Shanghai, threatening to cut off completely the 5,000 men Lu has stationed between Tsingpu and Minghong. If General Sun's movement should be successful, General Lu would find himself almost defenseless to the south of Shanghai and war would be brought to the very doors of Shanghai. If Kiangsu launches the attack for which it is reported to have been preparing for several days, the end of the war around Shanghai is likely to result within a very short space. General Lu's position is made most precarious by Sun's successes around Sungkiang; and the fighting of the next two or three days is certain to be desperate.

Diseases Infest Ranks

Malaria and dysentery are reported to be raising havoc in the ranks of both Lu's army and the Kiangsu forces. Neither side having occupied itself in the least with matters of sanitation, it is little wonder that disease has broken out. While those affected by disease are not retired from the firing line and are called into action when it develops seriously, the morale of both sides can not but be greatly shaken. While the present civil war has shown tremendous advance in Chinese soldiery, the lack of attention to sanitation and similar departments of modern warfare leave much to be accomplished to bring a Chinese army up to anything like Western efficency.

Soviet Plays War for Advantages

There is little question but that the Soviet government is closely following the present civil war in North China, ready to seize the first opportunity to its advantage. On September 22, it concluded a treaty with Chang Tso-lin which action could not prove very agreeable to Peking, whatever the terms of agreement may be. On October 4, a Soviet engineer, A N. Ivanov was placed in the managership of the Chinese Eastern railway; and M. B. V. Ostroumoff, general manager, and another Russian official of the railway were placed under arrest by orders of Chang Tso-lin. The United States, Great Britain, France and Japan immediately lodged protests and requested the officials' release but in vain. In the meanwhile, Moscow seems to be apprehensive of Chang Tso-lin's success against Wu Pei-fu and claims that the foreign powers are secretly aiding Wu. The slap in the face given the Peking government by recognition of Chang Tso-lin at this particular crisis will certainly put the Soviet in a peculiar position with the Peking government should it emerge successfully from the present war. There has been no change in the powers' attitude of strict neutrality, though Japan is quite evidently restless over the havoc which is being caused its trade with China and the uncertain status of its nationals and interests scattered through Manchuria.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

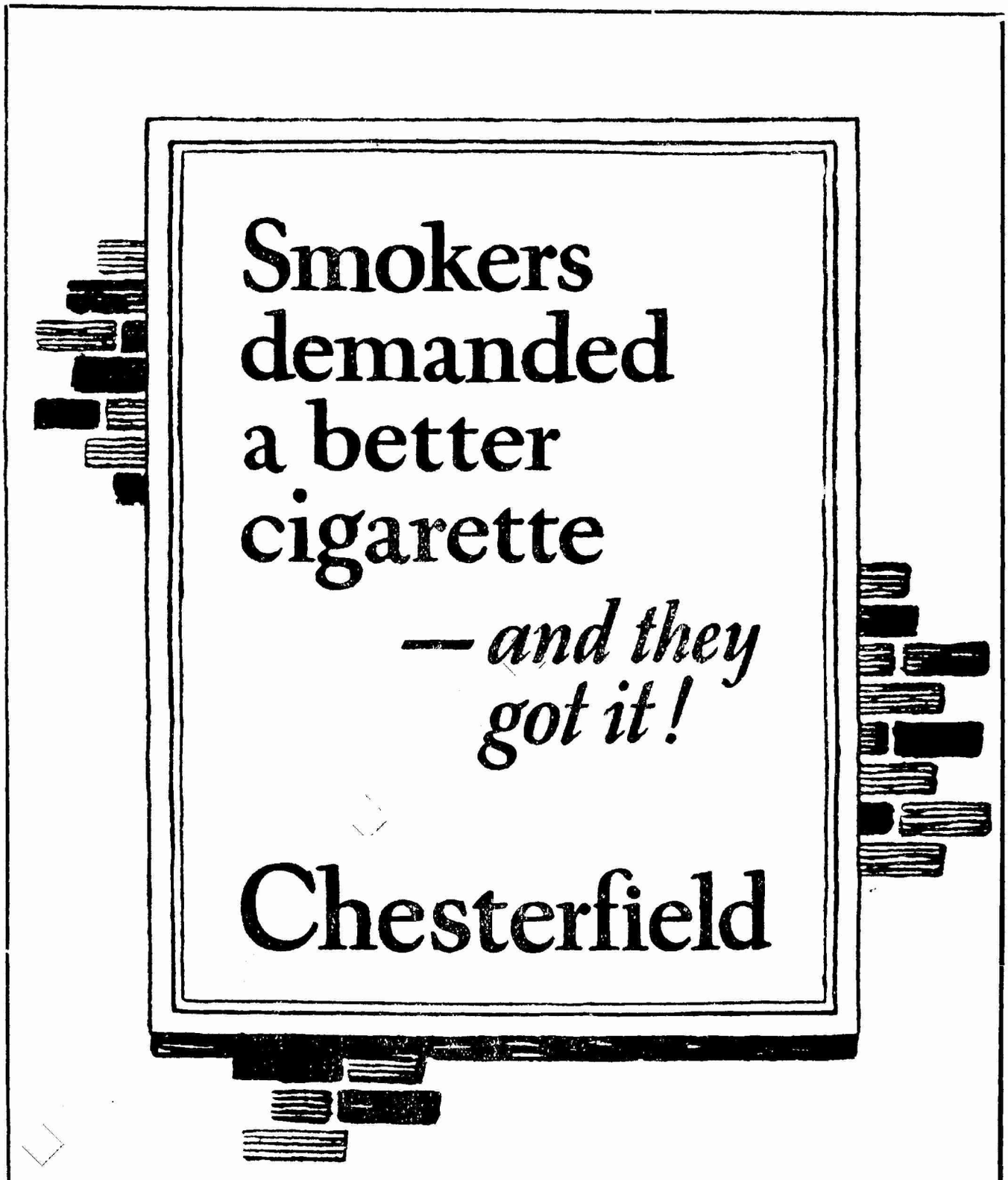
September 30. Disarmament protocol agreed upon by powers at League of Nations Council at Geneva.——Dutch airmen start flight to Batavia.——Mission from Bokhara arrives in Moscow to arrange admission to Soviet Republics government.——Dawes plan responsible for balancing of French budget for first time since war.

October 1. General election in effort to depose British labor government seems imminent.——Bolsheviks reported to have slain 9,000 prisoners in Georgia.——Franco-German conference to arrange commercial treaty is opened.——Bankers plan Anglo-American loan to Germany.

October 2. Chinese delegation leaves League Council on not being elected to non-permanent membership.——Japanese and Soviet ambassadors at Peking begin draft of principles of agreement.——British labor leaders ready to go before voters in general election.

October 3. Conference between Egyptian Pasha and British Premier in London terminates.——King Hussein of Hedjaz abdicates before advance of Assyrians under British officers.——British Premier MacDonald decides to appeal to electorate.

October 4. U. S. Secretary of State Hughes says issue in presidential elections next month is "why change".


Smokers
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a better
cigarette
— and they
got it!
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30-205

Who's Who in China

Admiral Y. L. Woo
吳紹禮字佩之
(Wu Jen-li)

Admiral Y. L. Woo was born at He-Fei Hsien, Anhui province. He graduated from the Peiyang Naval College. In the Ching Dynasty Admiral Woo was Second Class Staff Officer of the Board of Navy; Chief of Artillery Section, Department of Naval Operations, Board of Navy; director of Military Academy and director of Military Training School. After the establishment of the Republic Admiral Woo was appointed a director of the Ministry of Navy in charge of the Ordnance Department which position he is still holding. Admiral Woo's naval rank is Real-Admiral. He has been awarded by the Chinese government the Second Class Wenhu Decoration and the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho.

Marshal Wang Shih-chen was born at Cheng-ting, Chihli province, in 1864. He graduated from the Peiyang Military School, Tientsin, which was founded in 1885 and was in the same class with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. After graduation Marshal Wang rose in the Imperial Army through various ranks. He was a veteran soldier of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. In 1895, after the close of the war, Yuan Shih-kai was appointed Director-General to train modern troops. Marshal Wang was one of Yuan Shih-kai's three lieutenants engaged in the military training at Hsiao Chan, the other two being the late President Feng Kuo-chang and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. Marshal Wang was then Commander of the Engineering Corps. In 1899 when Yuan Shih-kai became Viceroy of Shantung Marshal Wang followed him accepting the post of Director of the Staffs Department. In 1902 Yuan Shih-kai became Viceroy of Chihli. In 1903 the Imperial government began to train twenty divisions of modern troops. A special organization was formed to direct the training. It was composed of one Director-General, one Assistant Director-General one Proctor, and under them three departments and thirteen sections. Yuan Shih-kai was the assistant director-general; Hsu Shih-chang, the Proctor; and Marshal Wang, the Chief of the Military Education Department. From 1908-1910 Marshal Wang was Kiang-pei Ti Tu or Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison of Northern Kiangsu. After that he was called to Peking and appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of War. The First Revolution having broken out in October 1911, the Manchu government appointed Yuan Shih-kai Prime Minister in November. Marshal Wang was given the posts of Minister of War and Viceroy of Hunan-Hupei and Kuangtung-Kuangsi. Upon the establishment of the Republic, Marshal Wang retired to private life. At the repeated request of President Yuan Shih-kai, Marshal Wang returned to political life again in May 1915 when he was appointed Resident-Director of the Office of Generalissimo. In June 1915 Marshal Wang was appointed Acting Minister of War to succeed Marshal Tuan who became Chief of General Staff. In August 1915 the acting post was substantiated to Marshal Wang. In April 1916 Marshal Tuan became Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of War, thus relieving Marshal Wang of the portfolio of war to become Chief of General Staff. Marshal Wang was appointed Minister of War a week before the outbreak of Chang Hsun's Manchu Restoration in July 1917. With Marshal Tuan becoming Prime Minister after the overthrow of the restoration, Marshal Wang returned to the Office of General Staff.

Marshal Wang became Minister of War again on November 19, 1917 to succeed Marshal Tuan. On November 22, Tuan resigned from the Prime Ministership; Mr. Wang Ta Hsueh succeeded Tuan; and Marshal Wang succeeded the latter as Acting Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of War, resigning as Chief Staff Officer. Marshal Wang resigned from the Prime Ministership in

Marshal Wang Shih-chen
王士珍字聘卿

February 1918, retiring to private life. In January 1920 Marshal Wang was awarded the First Order of Merit. In December 1920 he was appointed High Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, but he did not accept. In January 1922 Marshal Wang was made a Shan Chiang-chun (Marshal) with "Te-Wei" as his special title. He was also appointed President of the Chiang Chun Fu or College of Marshals, Peking, which position he is still holding. In October 1922 he received the First Class Wenhu Decoration.

Mr. Wang Wen-pao was born at Changsha, Hunan province, in 1879. After having received middle school education in China, he went to Japan in 1902 to study police administration. In Japan Mr. Wang at first attended a police school and later he spent one and a half years in the Tokyo Police Headquarters where he received practical training. In 1905 Mr. Wang returned to China and at once

became Senior Councillor of the Police Administration of Hunan province and at the same time a teacher in the Police School. In 1906 Mr. Wang was transferred to Peking. There he held at different times the following posts in the Metropolitan Police Department: Junior Police Officer; Junior Secretary of the Outer City Police; Chief of the Public Works Bureau; Senior Secretary of the Outer City Police; Proctor of the Plague Prevention Office; Chief of the Administrative Bureau; and Chief of the Sanitary Bureau. In 1912, the First Year of the Republic, Mr. Wang was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior becoming a Sectional Chief in the Department of Police Administration. In 1913 he became a Councillor to the Opium Prohibition Office and also Chief of the Tax Collection Section in the Metropolitan Municipal Office under the Ministry of the

Mr. Wang Wen-pao

王文豹字韜荃

Interior. In 1914 Mr. Wang was transferred to the Ministry of Justice becoming Director in charge of the Department of Prisons. He has been responsible for the introduction of modern prisons to replace the old style jails. This replacement which was commenced in Peking first has been extended to the important centers throughout the country. In January 1919 Mr. Wang was awarded the Second Class Chiaho Decoration and in January 1920 the Third class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. In July 1920 Mr. Wang was President of the Commission for the Examination of Attending Officers for Local Courts and Prisons. In October 1920 he was appointed a Member of the Commission on the Reorganization of the Russian Courts along the Chinese Eastern Railway. In March 1923 Mr. Wang received the Second Class Tashou Chiaho Decoration. He is still holding the post of Director of the Department of Prisons in the Ministry of Justice, Peking.

Mr. T'ien Ying-huang was born at Hun Yuan Hsien, Shansi province, in 1866. He became a Chu-Jen or Provincial Graduate in 1894 through competitive examinations. During the subsequent years Mr. T'ien devoted himself to the promotion of education in his native province. In recegnizance of his good service, the Imperial government at the request of the Governor of Shansi gave Mr. T'ien the qualification to become a Magistrate. Mr. T'ien was sent to

Mr. T'ien Ying-huang

田應璜字子琮

Hupei where he was Magistrate of Lei-Feng Hsien for several years. Later he was transferred to En-Sze Hsien. Upon the outbreak of the First Revolution in Hupei, Mr. T'ien became a secretary to General Sze Hao, playing a part in the revolutionary activities. In May 1912 Mr. T'ien returned to Shansi to accept the post of High Political Advisor to the Tutuh of the province. President Yuan Shih-kai offered him the post of Commissioner of Kuei-Sui Area, but he declined to accept. Mr. T'ien was elected a Senator of the First Parliament which was convoked in April 1913 and dissolved in January 1914. In March 1913 Mr. T'ien became member representing Shansi in the Yueh-Fa-Hui-I called by Yuan Shih-kai for the sole purpese of drafting a Provisional Constitution to replace the one promulgated by Sun Yat-sen in 1912 at Nanking. After the promulgation of the new constitution in May 1914 and the close of the conference that followed, Mr. T'ien was appointed an Assistant Compiler of the Ching History Compilation Bureau. After some time he returned to Shansi and became Chancellor of the Shansi University. Mr. T'ien did not take his seat in the Senate when the First Parliament was reconvoked in 1916 after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. It was again dissolved in June 1917. Mr. T'ien was a Member of the Provisional Senate which was convoked in January 1918. The formation of the Senate was demanded by the northern military leaders for the sole purpose to revise the Parliamental Election Laws upon which the First Parliament had been based. Based upon the new Election Laws, a new Parliament was called by the northern government in 1918. It was convoked in August that year. Mr. T'ien was elected vice-president of the Senate.

In June 1919 Mr. T'ien was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho; in October 1919 the First Class Tashou Chiaho and in January 1920 the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. The new Parliament was dismissed in August 1920 after the Chihli-Anfu war. In October 1920 he was appointed to assist General Yen Hsi-shan in famine relief work in the province of Shansi. In September 1921 Mr. T'ien received the First Class Wenhu Decoration. The First Parliament was reconvoked in August 1922 in Peking after the Chihli-Fengtien war, and Mr. T'ien took his seat in Senate again.

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In the United States Court for China

LUCILLE ROMAGOY SLEGMAN, Plaintiff, vs. BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2502
Civil No. 950
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Oct. 7, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

New Books and Publications

Chinese Migrations

Chinese Migrations, with Special Reference to Labor Conditions. By Ta Chen, A. M., Sometime Fellow of Columbia University. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics No. 340, July 1923. Washington Government Printing Office, 1923.

This is a most useful survey of the migrations of Chinese subjects to certain parts of the world. As the writer states in his title the study is made from the angle of labor and its conditions and the way in which these have been affected by Chinese migrations. The purpose of the study is twofold: (1) to answer such questions as Why and How have the Chinese gone to certain countries? What is the degree of their economic prosperity and social adaption in their new environments? How have they affected the lands and peoples in and among whom they have settled? And (2) How can conditions in China be improved so as to make large migrations of Chinese with the resulting racial clashes less necessary in the future?

Mr. Ta Chen chose the countries in which to make his survey somewhat arbitrarily as he admits in his introduction. "First, the countries must lie within the Eastern Hemisphere as far as the mid-pacific. Secondly, the maximum number of the Chinese in each country must at some time have reached 50,000 or more. This does not mean, however, that all the countries within the specified region to which 50,000 or more Chinese have gone have been included. The method has been to select certain ones which are fairly representative of a regional group and of a particular period of migration. .. The scope of this volume therefore narrows down to an account of the Chinese in Formosa, Dutch East Indies, British Malakka, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, the Transvaal, and France (during the World War)."

It is particularly pleasing to have this volume from the pen of a Chinese student. For years China's students in foreign countries have carefully avoided the study of the conditions among their countrymen abroad. Instead they have handled the subject of the foreigner in China from almost every conceivable angle, in some cases even duplicating each other's labors to an extent which reflects criticism on the college faculties abroad which have permitted them to do it. This study, which is fairly carefully documented and which has been based on a wide range of authentic primary and secondary sources, is as far as the reviewer knows, the first to come from the pen of a returned student. The book should find a place in all college, business, and sinological libraries in this country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ta Chen may publish further studies along this line later—and that a few other Chinese students may follow his lead.

H. F. MacNair.

St. Johns University, Sept. 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of ESTHER M. HANSON, Deceased.

Estate Action No. 4.
Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther M. Hanson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Leslie M. Anglin at Taian, Shantung, China, administrator of said estate, on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Leslie M. Anglin, Taian, Shantung, China.

LESLIE M. ANGLIN
Administrator

Taian, Shantung, China, Sept. 19, 1924.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of LOUIS J. MCCARRON, Deceased.

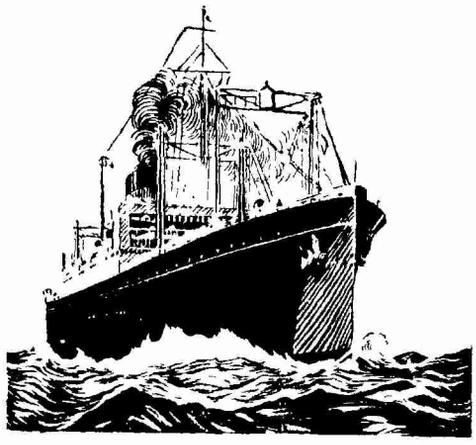
Probate Action No. 3.
Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of November, 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the American Consular Court at Tsinan, China, has been appointed as the time and the place of hearing the petition of Francis F. Tucker, praying for the proof of a document purporting to be the last will and testament of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, and for the issuance of letters testamentary thereon.

H. L. MILBOURNE.
Vice Consul of the United States of America,
Acting Judicially.

Dated at Tsinan, China, October 1, 1924.

The *experienced* traveler will cross the Pacific on



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to Hongkong & Manila

"PRESIDENT GRANT" ..... *Oct. 18*
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ..... *Oct. 30*
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ..... *Nov. 11*

and every 12 days thereafter

30-209

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading was fairly active, operations were more of a professional than general character. Local mills seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to buy, considering that exports are at a standstill and the final outturn of the crop is more favorable than anticipated. The brilliant weather we have been having has more than helped the maturation of the late planting and in consideration of that fact they have assumed a waiting attitude.

We, therefore, advise buying on any weak spots, taking moderate profits from time to time, as we still see no reason to expect any advances of consequence.

Yarn.—The yarn market during the past week has been practically steady with prices ruling nearly the same as compared with last week. Business for export has been booked, some 7,000 to 8,000 bales in all counts and about 3,000 bales direct booking with local mills is recorded.

Liverpool, Oct. 2. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	14.95	Pence
„ Jan	14.23	„
„ Mar	14.27	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Oct. 2, 1924.

New York Market:—

Dec	25.73	Cents
Jan	25.79	„
Mar	26.05	„
May	26.25	„
July	25.85	„
Spot	26.90	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	484 per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	„	416 „	„
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	„	462 „	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	37.50
Shanghai, Oct	„	37.00
M-ginned, Oct	„	37.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	„	37.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	36.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2482
DOROTHY ENDICOTT WILLIAMS,	Estate No.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES L. L. WILLIAMS,
Administrator,
Care Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 19, 1924.

30-210

Is Mongolia Following Manchuria?

(*Continued from page 179*)

News which has come out of Urga—and it is precious little, since those foreigners who have business there fear to write and remain quietly at their work of buying furs and other products of Mongolia—such news as reaches the Legations indicates that Dan Zan was put out of the way by the Soviet-dominated Young Mongol party led by Dan Ba, and by the removal of Dan Zan the control of the Mongolian army was obtained. At the time of this trouble passports to leave Urga were denied all foreigners and an American named Keays was carried off into Siberia by the Cheka, which operates in Mongolia just as it does in Soviet Russia. Keays was arrested because a search of his motor car revealed seven Mauser pistols and a quantity of ammunition that had not been declared to the Customs. It is said Keays was expelled by way of Manchuli into Manchuria and possibly in due time will make his way into North China. But it is certain that if he values his life he will not return to Urga unless and until Wu Pei-Fu establishes the rule of Peking there, which most persons believe a long way off.

Selection of Living Buddha

At the present time interest in Urga centers about the reincarnation of a new Living Buddha. The Djebtsung Damba Hutukhtu died May 20 and since then efforts have been made by the local Lamas to find a successor. Ordinarily the wealth of a family has much to do with selection, but in this case there seems to be some political influence at work, the exact nature of which has not been clearly defined. The selection is important both from a political and religious standpoint, for the Living Buddha of Urga ranks third in the Tibetan-Mongolian hierarchy and with the Young Mongol party more or less openly aligned with the Russian Soviet there is a possibility that the reincarnation may be influenced to some extent by these factors. In the ordinary way the Soviet has no interest at all in religious matters, but the political exigencies may alter the attitude in this respect.

Latest reports from Urga state that there are about 1,000 Soviet troops in Urga, but the Mongol troops as newly organized are favorable to the Soviet and unfavorable to China. The actual power of government is held by the Soviet authorities through the Young Mongols. A missionary who long has held the confidence of the Mongols says every effort is being made to spread communism and to introduce trade and financial monoplies. The Soviet has established a Mongolian Trade and Industrial Bank in Urga, which is financed by the Mongolian government and has been accorded a complete monopoly. Since it is unable to meet the requirements of the import and export trade, the merchants, both foreign and Chinese, have entered strong protests against the continuance of the monopoly.

Travel on the route between Kalgan and Urga in now very uncertain. It is to the interest of the Soviet to divert trade to Russia by way of Kiachta instead of with China. One rule of the Soviet is that no motor car may leave Urga until one has arrived from Kalgan and then they must return in the order of their arrival. When Kalgan was flooded in July and no cars came through for a fortnight no motor was permitted to leave Urga during that interval. This rule not only handicaps trade, but always about 60 per cent of the cars in the Kalgan-Urga traffic are held in Urga awaiting their turn.

The Soviet may have signed a treaty with China, but it is clear since the even better treaty with Chang Tso-Lin and the growing Monogol-Manchu alliance that Russia is casting her lot with these areas. For that reason Wu Pei-Fu's hope seems a long one.

Peking, October 2, 1924.

Trade Inquiries

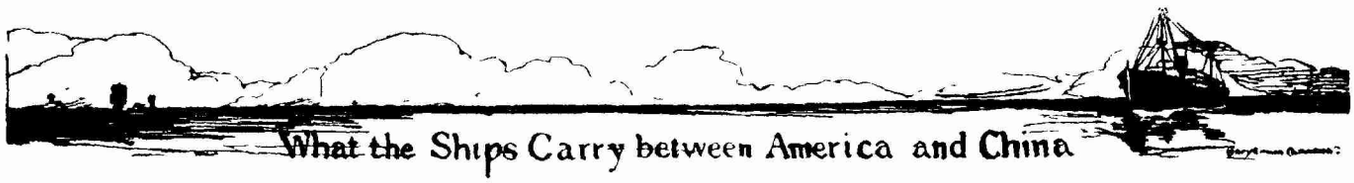
The Kiaochow Tsinan Railway is calling for tenders for steel bridges to be opened on December 15 at Tsingtau.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, has on file data relating to the proposed electric light undertaking for Kulangsu, Amoy.

A. A. Nelson Corporation, 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. desire to purchase sheep casings.

Oliver Oil-Gas Burner Co., 7th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo., desire to enter into negotiations with a local firm prepared to handle their line of oil burners for domestic use.

Expo Camera Co., 26 East 13th St., New York City, interested in securing representation for the sale of their watch camera.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

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S. S. Shinyo Maru, Sept, 9,

To San Francisco:

Brassware	Pls.	11
Bristles	,,	10
Treasure, Gold Bars Hk. Tls.		120,108

To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	177

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.82
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	470

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19.52
Yellow other Ports Bls. 30	,,	30.33
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.26
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	727
Bristles	,,	154
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	169
Wool, Sheep's	,,	114
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	6,117

S. S. Mayebashi Maru, Sept. 11,

To Houston:

Hair, Human	Pls.	116

To Boston.

Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	201

To New York:

Tea, Black Hankow	,,	157
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	73
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	Pls.	600
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	15
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,260
Bristles	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	3,376
Straw Braid, White	,,	28
Wool, Sheep's	,,	183
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	64,200
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	900

S. S. President Cleveland, Sept. 9, from U. S. A.

Rabbitt Metal	Pls.	46
Awabi, Dried	,,	4
Asparagus, Canned	,,	108
Butter	,,	21
Choloride of Lime	,,	139
Coffee Beans	,,	17
Fruits, Canned	,,	648
Fruits, Fresh Unclassed.	,,	34
Fruits, Dried	,,	4
Lead, Red	,,	8
Leather, Sole	,,	141
Ink, Printing	,,	17
Macaroni	,,	34
Milk, Evaporated	,,	81
Oranges, Fresh	,,	235
Paper, Unclassed.	,,	74
Prunes, Dried	,,	210
Raisins	,,	18
Seed, Apricot	,,	2
,, Unclassed	,,	8
Sugar of Milk	,,	300
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	25,754
Chocolate	Lbs.	5,313
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	87,450
Motor-cars	,,	1
Canned Fruits	Doz.	881
,, Vegetables	,,	104
Hats	,,	8
Hosiery	,,	66
Gloves	,,	38
Cigarettes	Mills.	37,500

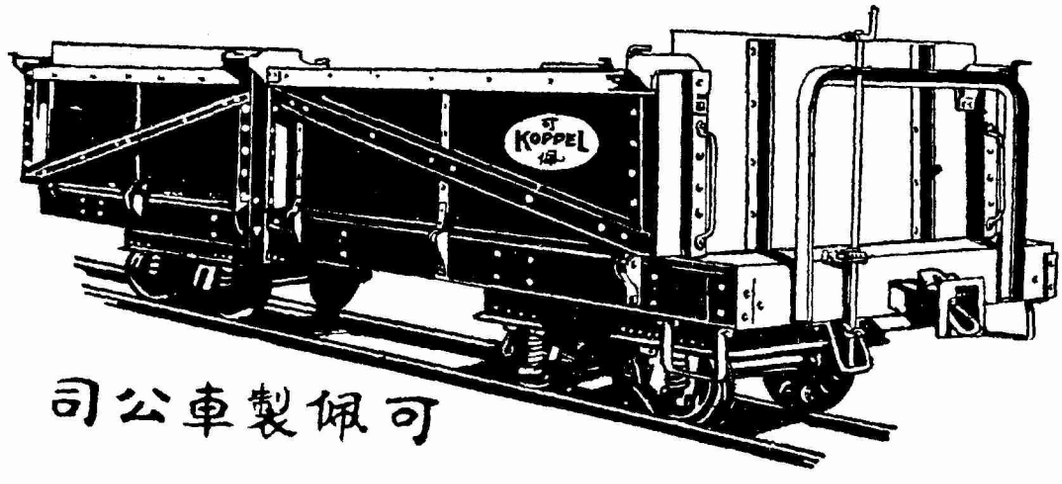
S. S. President Harrison, Sept. 10, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,046
Brass, Old, Unclassed	Pls.	225
Copper Scrap	,,	377
Almonds	,,	4
Butter	,,	9
Cement	,,	465
Coffee Beans	,,	5
Canned Fruits	,,	82
Indigo, Paste, Artificial.	,,	3,669
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	1,059
Oranges, Fresh	,,	113
Packings, Unclassed	,,	4
Paper, Cigarette	,,	89
,, Coated	,,	1,289
,, Printing	,,	500
,, Writing	,,	36
,, Unclassed	,,	5 888
Raisins	,,	3,729
Soda, Caustic	,,	425
Sugar, Refined	,,	74
Clocks	Pcs.	1,251
Leather, Cloth	,,	89
Lemons, Fresh	,,	1,050
Motor-cars	,,	23
Motor-trucks	,,	20
Typewriters	,,	171
Shoes	Pairs	2,073
Canned Fish	Doz.	600
Coffee, in Tins	,,	200
Files	,,	811
Milk, Malted	,,	312
Cigars	Mills.	30
Cigarettes	,,	45,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	4,889
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	20,730

S. S. Knight Templar, Sept. 8, from U. S. A.

Iron, Wire Shorts	Pls.	227
Iron, Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	21
Sheets, Plain	,,	313
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	750
Canned Fruits	,,	8
Carbon, Black	,,	246
Grease	,,	115
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	353
Ink, Printing	,,	269
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,739
Paper, Unclassed	,,	736
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	328
,, Prepared	,,	15
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	20,719
Paint, Enamel	,,	84
Paints, Unclassed	,,	138
Varnish	,,	1,132
Clocks	Pcs.	183
Motor-cars	,,	1
Shoes	Pairs	384
Canned Meats	Doz.	146
Cigarettes	Mille.	45,050
Cigars	,,	11

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

30-211

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 6, 1924, Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; on motion to set; assigned.
" 6, " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co v. E. H. Himrod. on motion to set; assigned.
" 6, " " " 2487, L. L Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.
" 6, " " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; on motion to set; assigned.
" 6, " " " 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate; submitted.
" 6, " " " 2501, U. S v. A. Hulse; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 6, " " " 1993, Harder v. Harder; testimony taken of plaintiff and D. Martins; submitted.
" 6, " " " 2486, Fair v Fair; testimony taken of Dr. A. Renner; C Fair, N. E. Lurton, M. A. Rosario; submitted.
" 7, " " " 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; testimony taken of plaintiff and A. S. Allan; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY.
ON THE MERITS

(Causes No. 2307 & 2317; decided November 23, 1923.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Conspiracy** is an offense only when its purpose is to commit some other offense.
2. ID.: THE OVERT ACT required in order to complete the offense need not be wholly independent of the conspiracy.
3. ID.: ID.: Tho several of such acts are alleged, only one need be proved.
4. ID.: EVIDENCE found sufficient to bring one case, but not the other, within the treaty exception.
5. ID.: PENALTY imposed with due regard for the alleged absence of criminal intent.

Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, United States Attorney, for the prosecution.
Messrs. Williams, Franklin & Faison, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The informations in both of these cases charge a conspiracy to import arms into China in violation of treaties with the United States. With one exception those charged as co-conspirators with defendant are different in each case but the defense in each is the same, defendant seeking to bring himself within the clause[1] which excepts importation "at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them". In Cause No. 2307 defendant relies mainly upon the following letter (Ex. B) which the prosecution now admits without reserve:

"ADMIRALTY HOUSE
Nanking, September 25, 1923.

To the United States Consul,
Nanking, China.
Sir:

In receiving your kind letter dated this day, I have the honour to address you with regard to the case now pending in the United States Court for China in which it is alleged that Captain L. D. Kearny purchased certain arms and ammunition from Admiral Stark of the Russian Fleet last December and sold them to me. I shall be grateful if you will please be good enough to communicate the following information to your Consul-General in Shanghai and through him to the proper officers of your government.

During December, last year, a number of Russian gunboats, fully armed and with refugees on board, arrived at Woosung. The Admiralty was instructed to order them to leave Chinese waters within 24 hours. This they refused to do on the grounds that they had no food, coal or supplies. Thereupon the Admiralty deemed it necessary and expedient to disarm them in order to (1) prevent the arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of the opponents of the Central Chinese Government or pirates or bandits, and (2) prevent them from falling into the hands of unauthorized provincial authorities who are at war with each other.

At that time, Captain L. D. Kearny was introduced to the Admiralty and, he being an old seafaring man, the Admiralty instructed him to assist, on the occasion of the disarming and/or seizure of the said Russian vessels, in order to facilitate the work. Captain Kearny was appointed temporary advisor to the Admiralty which position he held for three months. The arms and ammunition are now stored at Nanking, and the matter was duly and officially reported to the Central Government.

After disarming the said vessels it was apparent that the refugees, if not provided for, would land at Shanghai or elsewhere in China, causing anxiety and trouble to our Government. The Admiralty was therefore authorized to provide them with food, water, coal and/or other supplies and necessary cash for their needs. When this was done, the vessels left Chinese waters. The Admiralty has had no further or other transactions with Captain Kearny.

1. Treaty of 1858, Annex III, Rule 3, Malloy Treaties, 288.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 4, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
" 4, " Crim. " 684, U. S. v. L. Slegman; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 680, U. S v. H. M. Saydah; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 681, U. S. v. E I. Basha; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 682, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 4, " " " 679, U. S. v. J. Logan; complaint withdrawn.
" 6, " " " 685, U. S. v. F Endaya; testimony taken of E. Castilho, defendant, and Wong Ting Sang; submitted.
" 6, " " " 687, U S. v. P. P. McNulty; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct 1, 1924, Cause No. 2470 In re Henry E. Morton's will; order admitting will to probate.
" 2, " " " 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; order of dismissal.
" 3, " " " 2502, Slegman v. Slegman; order for service by publication.
" 6, " " " 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; order denying admission of will to probate.
" 6, " " " 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 4, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; judgment for plaintiff.
" 4, " Crim " 684, U. S. v. L. Slegman; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 4, " " " 680, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 4, " " " 681, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 4, " " " 682 U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; defendant fined $6, costs remitted.
" 4, " " " 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; defendant fined $2, costs remitted
" 4, " " " 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; sentence
" 6, " " " 685, U. S. v F. Endaya; defendant fined $5, costs remitted
" 6, " " " 687, U. S. v P. P. McNulty; defendant fined $10 and costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 14, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown.
" 15, " 10 am, " " 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. S. A. Moss.
" 16, " 10 am, " " 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane.
" 16, " 11 am, " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.
" 28, " 10 am, " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
" 29, " 10 am, " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod.

The Admiralty deem it necssary to forward this statement and will instruct legal adviser to appear at the hearing of the case on behalf of the Admiralty.

Thanking you for your courtesy in transmittiug this information, I have honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. K. Tu, (Seal)

Commander-in-Chief of the C. N."

(Continued next week)

Oct 30, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.
Nov. 4, " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 30, 1924, Cause No. 2424, Susie Chow et al v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' reply to defendant's brief.
Oct. 1, " " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; plea to the jurisdiction.
" 1, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; p aecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
" 1, " " " 2499, The American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiat c Motors Inc.; petition; summons issued.
" 1, " " " 2456, A. Thiele v. R. A. Burr; affidavit of publication.
" 2, " " " 2366, H. Law et al v. C. W. Corbaley; writ of execution issued.
" 2, " " " 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; motion to dismiss.
" 2, " " " 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; marshal's return of summons.
" 2, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 3, " " " 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; information.
" 3, " " " 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co.; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.
" 3, " " " 2502, Slegman v. Slegman; complaint; affidavit.
" 4, " " " 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; motion to set.
" 4, " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; motion to set.
" 4, " " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; motion to set.
" 4, " " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; motion to set.
" 6, " " " 2295, Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; motion to dismiss.
" 6, " " " 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co. Inc.; motion to dismiss.
" 6, " " " 2499, The American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 6 " " " 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S/S "Owego"; marshal's return of writ.
" 6, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. A. Teodoro; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 6, " " " 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; final commitment issued.
" 7, " " " 2503, U. S. v. R. Quiamson; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 7, " " " 2411. Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; stipulation.
" 7, " " " 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; stipulation.
" 7, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; affidavit; motion.
" 7, " " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; answer to counterclaim.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 30, 1924, Civil. No. 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co; marshal's return of writ of execution.
Oct. 1, " " " 183, Mission Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; complaint; summons issued.
" 1, " Crim " 679, U. S. v. J. Logan; complaint; bond.
" 1, " Estate " 45, In re Philip L. Bickel's will; affidavit of publication.
" 1, " " " 46, In re estate of David Weiss, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 1, " " " 48, In re estate of Wm. P. McLaren, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 2, " Crim. " 680, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; complaint.
" 2, " " " 681, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; complaint.
" 2, " " " 682, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint.
" 2, " " " 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; complaint.
" 2, " " " 684, U. S. v. L. Slegman; complaint.
" 2, " Civil " 182, Haskins & Sells v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
" 2, " " " 183, Mission Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; marshal's return of snmmons.
" 3, " Crim " 685, U. S. v. F. Endaya; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 3, " Civil " 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; notice of motion.
" 3, " " " 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D. Stewart; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 4, " Crim. " 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; complaint.
" 6, " Civil " 95, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; marshal's return of writ of execution.
" 6, " Crim. " 687, U. S. v. P. P. McNulty; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		—
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih .. ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.33
Tientsin East— a.												—	15.48	Soochow .. ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.30	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.00	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.		8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d	..		7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d	..		7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.2	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan c	..		8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d	..		9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.0*	*9.01*	*13.21*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*19.11*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghaw Junction.....arr.		*8.2*	*9.21*	*13.41*	*15.48*	*17.33*	*19.38*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction .....d*	*8.3*	*9.3*	*11.3*	*13.51*	*16.0*	*18.4*	..	*22.37*
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.00	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a*	*8.5*	*9.5*	*11.5*	*14.10*	*16.2*	*19.0*	..	*23.45*
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.51	18.40		22.22
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei .....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49		22.30
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45	Jessfield .....d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56		22.36
Zahkou.....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	--	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North.....a	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10		22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	4.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15